

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 32.

PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Since the Public Health Reports of last week went to press there have been reported in New Orleans one case of plague in man and eleven in rodents.

The human case was as follows:

Case 14, H. C., male, aged 22 years, car cleaner, residence 2136 Eighth Street, employed at the Louisville & Nashville shops, Girod and Front Streets, sickened July 29, femoral bubo.

In view of the fact that the patient in human case No. 14 was employed at cleaning passenger cars and in all probability received his infection at the Louisville & Nashville yards, Girod and Front Streets, car cleaning at this point has been discontinued, and in the future will be done at Gentilly Road, which is about 5 miles from any known focus of infection.

The rodent cases were discovered at the following times and places:

Rodent case 22, rat captured at the Louisville & Nashville roundhouse, Julia Street and river front, July 24.

Rodent case 23, rat captured at 840 Burgundy Street, between Dumaine and Saint Ann Streets, July 24.

Rodent case 24, rat captured at 427 Dryades Street, between Poydras and Perdido Streets, July 24.

Rodent case 25, rat captured July 27 at Toulouse Street shed.

Rodent case 26, rat captured July 29 at 2846 Dryades Street, between Washington and Sixth Streets.

Rodent case 27, rat captured July 28 at French Market on Decatur Street, between Dumaine and St. Ann Streets.

Rodent case 28, rat captured August 1 at 918 Toulouse Street.

Rodent case 29, rat captured August 1 at 536 Madison Street.

Rodent case 30, rat captured July 22 at Girod Street landing.

Rodent case 31, rat captured July 31 at Harmony Street wharf.

Rodent case 32, rat captured August 4 at 918 Toulouse Street.

Anti plague Ordinances.

On July 25 the board of health of the city of New Orleans, on the recommendation of the United States Public Health Service, adopted four ordinances having for their purpose the prevention of the spread of plague in the city and its eradication from infected foci. A copy of these ordinances will be found under "Sanitary Legislation," pages 2091-2098.

KEEPING OF FOWLS AND SMALL ANIMALS.

One ordinance relates to the keeping of fowls, such as chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, parrots, pet birds, etc., and small animals, such as rabbits, guinea pigs, monkeys, squirrels, etc. This ordinance provides that such fowls and animals shall be kept for sale only in rat proof buildings and shall be confined in cages which are rendered rat proof by having metal bottoms and being covered with one-half inch mesh, or finer, wire netting and in addition being elevated 2 feet from the floor or ground.

Such animals kept otherwise than for sale in sections of the city described in the ordinance are required to be kept in portable rat-proof cages similar to the above.

The effect of this ordinance is to keep rats away from the feed given to or left by these animals, and by this means to remove one of the usual sources of food supply of rats and mice. It also protects pet animals from infected fleas.

This ordinance becomes effective August 15, 1914.

VESSELS AND FREIGHT.

One ordinance relates to the position of vessels and water craft of all descriptions at docks and wharves and their manner of loading and unloading. It requires that no water craft of any kind shall lie alongside of any wharf or dock, but that it must be fended off from the dock or wharf so that no part of it is nearer than 8 feet.

All hawsers, chains, or lines of any kind and spars used for fending off are required to be equipped with rat shields or guards approved by the health officer of the city.

Gangplanks, staging, or other structures intended for loading or unloading and by which rats might pass between the wharves and vessels must not be left down except during the actual time loading or unloading is in progress, and at these times at each gangplank or staging there must be a guard to watch for rats and prevent their going either to or from the vessel. Gangplanks and staging are not to be left down after sunset, provided that when it is necessary to load or unload at night, in addition to the guards for each gangplank or staging, proper and sufficient lights must be furnished, so that the guards on duty can effectively keep rats from passing. Gangplanks and staging used in this way at night are required to be whitened for a space of 10 feet.

Crated cargo or empty barrels or boxes are not allowed to be loaded or unloaded until after they shall have been inspected and ascertained to be free from rats.

RAT PROOFING OF BUILDINGS.

The third ordinance provides that from and after its promulgation every building, outhouse, and other superstructure now erected or hereafter to be erected in the city of New Orleans shall be rat proofed in the manner provided in the ensuing sections. The manner in which various types of buildings shall be made rat proof is given in detail.

GARBAGE.

One ordinance requires that the owner, agent, and occupant of premises, improved or unimproved, in the city of New Orleans shall provide a metal water-tight container, or containers, with tight-fitting covers of a size to be easily handled and in number sufficient to receive the garbage accumulations of 48 hours from such premises. The ordinance is so worded that it covers all garbage or other similar material which might serve as food for rats. Provision is made for the collection of the garbage daily in part of the city and every other day in the remainder. The object of the ordinance is to keep the garbage from serving as food for rats. All garbage must be kept in garbage containers as described in the ordinance.

TUBERCULOSIS.**ITS CONTROL IN MINNESOTA.**

The Minnesota State Board of Health at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution in regard to the control of tuberculosis:

Whereas tuberculosis is now recognized as a communicable disease: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a case of open tuberculosis must be isolated either in a sanatorium or at home.

Resolved, That all early cases shall be so cared for as to prevent the disease reaching a stage that will become dangerous to others, if possible.

These regulations having been promulgated under authority of Minnesota Revised Laws of 1905, section 2131, have the force of law.

To enforce regulations of this kind it is apparent that the State board of health must have some means of knowing of the occurrence of all recognized cases of the disease. This is provided for by a law enacted April 23, 1913, and regulations promulgated November 19, 1913, requiring the reporting of all cases of tuberculosis. (See Public Health Reports, July 11, 1913, p. 1465, and Apr. 24, 1914, p. 1045.) The enforcement of these requirements will give the State department of health the necessary information in regard to the occurrence of cases and will make it possible to enforce the regulations regarding the isolation of open cases and the proper treatment of early ones.

There has been much talk during the last few years among medical men, and especially among those engaged in public health work, regarding the control of tuberculosis. The action of the Minnesota State Board of Health seems to be one of the most logical and sincere efforts to control the disease made by any health department. The results obtained in Minnesota during the next few years will naturally be watched with much interest by all associated with public health administration.

SAFE ICE.

By HUGH S. CUMMING, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

From the earliest dawn of civilization, dwellers in temperate regions have during the winter months stored ice for use in the preservation of food or in making articles of diet more agreeable to the taste during the hot season.

The Hindu in the northern Provinces of India from time immemorial has wrapped his porous jug, filled with water boiled to expel air, with wetted cloths, the evaporation from which makes ice during cold, clear nights. The Indian of the Tropics and the cowboy of the plains still take advantage of the abstraction of heat by evaporation.

Romance tells us how the chivalrous Saracen, Saladin, sent to his crusader enemy, him of the lion heart, snow ice from the mountains to assuage his fever. But until the last century the storing and use of ice was a merely local matter.

The growth of large urban populations which depend upon rural communities for food, the settling and development of such great agricultural fields as those of America, Australia, and Argentina, the increase of prosperity and greater demand for foods, and, most important, the increase of transportation facilities which allow the interchange of various forms of wealth, have all served to create a demand for ice. As a result, a great industry has been created and the streams and lakes of New England and the Northern States as well as the lakes of northern Europe are lined with great storehouses in which, by the industry of thousands of men, ice is packed during the winter to be carried later by vessel and train to inland communities and to far-distant regions. Indeed, the natural-ice trade has a romance of its own.

With the increased necessity for transporting food long distances, and demand for ice in places to which it was difficult to deliver natural ice, attempts were made to invent some practicable method of artificially producing ice. About 1868 Carre invented his ice machine, and later Dr. Gorrie, whose statue now in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington shows Florida's appreciation of his worth, increased its usefulness.

It was not until the late eighties, however, that the artificial production of ice became a commercial success. Within these thirty-odd years methods have been perfected until nearly every hamlet in our great country has its ice supply and none but the poorest and most isolated of our people are deprived of its blessings. Vessels and trains transport perishable food everywhere. The very existence of large cities depends upon it. The dweller in the city enjoys at small cost the meats of the plains and the fruits of the Tropics, while the traveler in the Tropics may have the meats and fruits of his native land.

Importance of Determining the Sanitary Safety of Ice.

While it is unusual abroad to place ice in drinks and food, it is the universal custom in our country to drink ice water, to use crushed ice in our "soft" and other drinks, and to apply it directly to foods which are eaten cold and uncooked.

It is used in every household and has come into contact with many of our foods before we secure them. Sanitarians and intelligent people generally now know the important part played by food in conveying the infection of preventable diseases, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, and other intestinal diseases. Some outbreaks of these diseases have been attributed to ice, and it seems pertinent, therefore, to decide whether there be danger to the individual in the use of this important article of diet, and if so to decide how such danger may be eliminated or avoided.

This is best determined by studying the sources from which ice comes; the physical and biological changes accompanying or consequent upon its formation; the methods employed in its collection or manufacture and handling; and the bearing of all these upon the probable danger of the conveyance of infection.

Physical Properties.

It is commonly known that at ordinary temperature and pressure water is a fluid, that if sufficient heat be applied it becomes a gas (steam), and that if sufficient heat be abstracted it becomes a solid (ice).

The temperatures at which these phenomena occur depend upon several factors, among which are pressure of the atmosphere or other surrounding medium and the purity of the water. The presence of air or any dissolved salts will lower the required temperature; for instance, sea water freezes at -2.8°C .

This phenomenon is applied to many practical purposes. "Brine," or water with salts in it, while still fluid but below 0°C . is used to refrigerate by passing it through pipes in an insulated room or car and for freezing water for artificial ice, and the housewife knows that salt added to the ice helps to freeze her ice cream.

Another important physical phenomenon is the latent heat of melting. It takes as much heat to change ice to water, both at 0°C. , as to raise the water from 0° to 79° . This is called "latent heat," and this phenomenon is responsible for the cooling properties of ice.

Formation of Ice.

Whatever the means, whether it be the crude effort of the Hindu or the various machines which utilize the alternate compression and expansion of gases, such as ammonia or even air itself, to create a low temperature in pipes or fluid surrounding water, or whether it be the cold winds which sweep down from the dark, frigid regions of eternal cold, but one principle is involved in the formation of ice, which is that when two substances of unequal temperature are in contact the warmer substance gives up heat until both are of the same temperature.

Ice therefore is the result of the abstraction of heat from water. When this occurs the shapeless fluid is transformed into beautiful solid crystals which, compacted together, we call the solid "ice."

Important phenomena occur during this change. First, like most other substances, water contracts as it grows colder until it reaches 4°C. , or 39.1°F. It then begins to expand, so that ice is lighter than water. Were this not true our northern waters would be frozen from the bottom and all fish killed.

The second phenomenon, one common to the crystallization of all substances, and one well known to chemists, but until recently overlooked by sanitarians, is that during crystallization nearly all extraneous substances either in suspension or solution are expelled from the crystal; indeed, crystallization is a common method employed by chemists to obtain chemically pure substances. We shall presently show how important is this truth.

Sources of Ice Supply and Methods of Collection and Manufacture.

The ice which is sold in cities is derived from two general sources and is either "natural" or "artificial" ice.

Natural ice.—Along the banks of many of our northern rivers and lakes are large houses in which are stored for future shipment ice cut into convenient size blocks, separated by straw, chaff, or paper. When ice has formed sufficiently thick it is cut by saws and hauled by horses and machinery to the houses. The men, horses, and dust form a necessary source of pollution, much of which is visible, and to obviate danger from this source the laws of some States, and rules of an association which comprises the majority of important producers of natural ice, require that the top of the ice shall be cut or shaved off just before it is stored. Unless ice is scarce, cloudy or dirty ice is also rejected, because it keeps badly and is not desired by

purchasers. Such ice remains in storage for months and is then shipped.

In addition to such sources of natural ice, much ice is cut from ponds for use by farmers, butchers, and dairymen, and such ponds are often grossly polluted.

While there are many exceptions, it is undoubtedly true that much natural ice is cut from rivers or ponds more or less polluted by man.

Artificial or Mechanically Made Ice.

The various methods of cooling the brine or other substances in ice machines do not necessarily affect the sanitary qualities of the ice, but the two methods of applying water to be frozen are quite important. They are called the "can" and the "plate" methods. In the former method water is placed in cans submerged in brine maintained below 0° and kept there for a time dependent upon the size of the can.

As has been stated, freezing expels almost all of the impurities, but as the can is full the impurities present are impelled toward the center and top of the can as the surfaces nearest the brine freeze first. Even air causes cloudiness and the presence of iron salts a red and of lime and magnesium a whitish core. To obviate this and secure pure, clear ice, the water is generally distilled, the water from the condensers furnishing over half of the amount necessary. Of course, distillation destroys all disease organisms present in the water.

Recently, however, in one system the cans have been made larger and an air pipe passed down the center, the cakes later being cut into smaller ones, eliminating the dirty core.

In another can system about 6 inches of water is kept fluid by agitation by air pipes and thus a liquid remains into which impurities are expelled.

Both of these systems are held to eliminate the necessity for distillation of water, and this is a fact to be remembered.

Plate ice.—There are large tanks containing water, on one side of which is a system of pipes containing the freezing mixture. The water freezes next the pipes into plates generally 16 by 8 feet and which are cut or melted off when they reach 11 inches in thickness. This takes about seven days at the usual temperature and the ice is clear, as the air and other impurities have been driven out into the adjacent water.

In this method, as in the newer can methods, it is necessary to filter the water but not to distill it. In both methods insulated tops are necessary and there is generally necessity for workmen to walk over the tanks, thus affording opportunity for pollution from dirty hands

and from boots which may have been in street and stable dirt. To obviate this, many factories require their workmen to enter an outer room and cleanse or change their boots and clothes.

Kind of Water Necessary for the Manufacture of Ice.

To obtain the desired clean, clear, transparent ice, it was, as we have seen, formerly necessary to secure water free from air, mineral salts, or gross impurities. About half of this water was available from the condensed steam necessary to run the plant, and the remainder was generally distilled, sometimes redistilled.

Distillation destroys disease germs, and therefore whatever the source of the water supply there was no danger from that source.

But with the use of the newer can and plate systems distillation is not always necessary, and while manufacturers always endeavor to secure a constant source of pure, clear water of even, low temperature and use such distilled water as is available, it is quite important to remember that so far as the original water is concerned the water may be no better and is sometimes worse than the city supply. The danger of disease germs entering containers in either system depends upon the intelligence and conscientiousness of the manufacturer and the enforcement of municipal laws by proper authority.

Mechanically made ice is not usually stored for long periods, but is made when needed and sold as soon afterwards as practicable.

Briefly, then, both natural and artificial ice are formed from water which contains or may contain pollution, and this pollution may be infectious—that is, may contain the organisms which cause typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases. Both are subject to infection by men walking on or over and handling them, and in either the latter danger may be obviated by, in one case, cutting off the top ice, and in the latter case by cleanliness of workmen and building.

They differ materially in that natural ice is collected and stored for several months before shipment, while artificial ice is generally marketed promptly after it is manufactured.

Does Ice Convey Infectious Diseases?

Very soon after the discovery of the cholera vibrio by Koch and the typhoid bacillus by Eberth it was learned that these diseases were spread largely by water infected by the causative organism, and scientists studied the viability of the organism under varying conditions and environments. It was promptly shown that, while moderate heat for a few minutes (60° C. for 20 minutes) would kill all such germs, some will resist cold for a long time.

The normal habitat of such organisms is the human body, and it is not probable that they ever normally increase in ordinary water,

where they are exposed to an unfavorable environment. It has been shown that time is an important factor in their death, even more than low temperatures. It is an established fact that the typhoid-fever organism lives longer in cold water than it does during the hot months.

Acting upon this knowledge, scientists began freezing large numbers of typhoid organisms in water under laboratory conditions and some few of the germs were found alive after several weeks. In addition to such experiments, sanitarians found that feces from typhoid patients, when thrown on the ground during the snow and ice periods of winter, remained dangerous until spring, and that when washed into streams after the thaw they caused such epidemics as that at Plymouth, Pa. Instances multiplied in which typhoid fever epidemics were traced to pollution of the river from which the water supply of the community was drawn, the point of pollution being, in some instances, many miles distant.

It was known that some typhoid fever organisms lived for several weeks at low temperatures and it was known that large quantities of ice were cut and harvested from polluted rivers, such as the Hudson. It was therefore perhaps quite natural that the guardians of public health in the various States and sanitarians generally should have aroused the public to the dangers from infected ice and even to have ascribed some epidemics to its use. Indeed, in view of the universal use of ice in this country, it is remarkable that so few infections have been ascribed to its use. Prof. Whipple has well expressed the truth:

Now, qualitatively the early bacteriologists were right; quantitatively they were wrong.

There are three great factors in the purification of ice formed from polluted waters. First, as we have seen, crystallization or the formation of ice itself expels a very large proportion, probably 90 per cent, of the organisms. This can occur only if there be free water. Hence, in ice cut from shallow ponds frozen solid, in ice "flooded," and in old-method can ice all impurities, including disease organisms, are retained, alive or dead, in the ice.

Second, freezing destroys a large percentage of typhoid bacilli. Sedgwick and Winslow found in one experiment that only 41 per cent were alive 15 minutes and 22 per cent 6 hours after freezing. More important than this even is the factor of time, for neither water nor ice are suitable media for the multiplication of typhoid bacilli, and there is a progressive decrease. So far as this element is concerned, it is manifest that natural ice has the advantage of longer storage.

The various methods which nature has provided for purifying ice made from polluted waters have been carefully studied by the most competent scientists in our country and abroad.

Purification by crystallization.—Edward Bartow, director of the Illinois State Water Survey, found in one case, with 12,000 bacteria in the raw water, that there were but 125 in the ice; in another, 520 were reduced to 3, 675 to 6, 1,400 to 16, and 4,060 to 22. In every case there was practically 99 per cent reduction. Gas-forming bacteria (which may indicate the presence of typhoid) were also greatly reduced.¹

Dr. Hibert W. Hill, director of epidemiology for the Minnesota State Board of Health, has told us of ice taken from rivers known to be polluted which proved safe, and Dr. Porter has shown the same thing to be true of ice from the Hudson River.

Edwin O. Jordan, professor of bacteriology in the University of Chicago, tested 18 lakes, rivers, and ponds in New England and found, on the average, the unfrozen water to contain 34 times as many bacteria as the freshly formed ice, a reduction of about 98 per cent. Regarding the effect of storage, Prof. Jordan says:

All investigators are now agreed that three weeks after freezing less than 1 per cent, and possibly less than one-half of 1 per cent, remain alive.

Elaborate experiments conducted by Prof. Wm. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, of New York; and by Dr. W. H. Park, of the New York City Department of Health, show that only from 1 to 10 per cent of the bacteria in water are included in ice frozen from it, and that of these about 90 per cent (96.4 per cent according to Sedgwick and Winslow and 86 per cent according to Park) die within a week and 99.8 per cent die within three weeks; so that only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the original number remain.

Prof. Gustave Ruediger, of the University of North Dakota obtained similar results.

George C. Whipple, professor of sanitary engineering at Harvard University, in reviewing the work upon ice, said:

The results correspond roughly with the purification that takes place in a water filtration plant. It may be said, therefore, speaking broadly, that the water that may safely be used after filtration may also be safely used after natural freezing if it is not interfered with by tapping or flooding.

The Dangers in Ice.

We have seen the wonderful forces of nature which exert themselves in purifying ice—crystallization, temperature, time. These constitute the triune force. But it must not be concluded that there can be no danger of ice conveying infectious diseases, and for this reason there must be factors of safety.

¹ Bartow, Edward: The sanitary, chemical, and bacteriological examination of ice. Ill. Water Survey Report.

Ice made from pure water in factories which are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and ice which has been cut from reasonably pure deep ponds, lakes, or streams after natural freezing and stored under sanitary conditions, are about equally safe. Ice made from polluted water, in dirty insanitary factories, and ice that is cut from shallow polluted ponds or from grossly polluted rivers, such as streams containing large masses of feces or which have been flooded with polluted waters, will contain intestinal organisms and are not safe. Any dirty, cloudy ice may be infected as well as polluted and should not be used in contact with food or water.

The greatest danger connected with ice is the improper handling of this article of food. If ice is dragged across dirty streets and sidewalks, and distributed by hands which are not clean and often contain typhoid and other disease germs, there is some danger from it.

One would not knowingly drink water into which a servant or train employee had dipped his hands; and it is in large measure to avoid danger from contact with the hands of typhoid carriers and other infected persons that regulations have been issued by the Public Health Service looking toward the safeguarding of ice used upon passenger trains.

With the ordinary precautions which cleanliness suggests we may answer the question, How often and under what circumstances may ice produce disease? In the language of that eminent authority, George C. Whipple:

The answer of experimental bacteriology, as well as of experience, is, almost never, or so infrequently, that it need never give concern to the water drinker who tinkles the ice in his glass, or to the dealer in food who uses ice to pack his perishable goods.

Briefly, then:

1. Clear ice is, of itself, as free from the danger of conveying infectious disease as we need wish.
2. Dirty or cloudy ice may be dangerous. It should not be placed in water nor on food which is to be eaten uncooked.
3. There may be danger in eating iced foods or using iced drinks if the ice is improperly handled when placed in contact with the drink or food.
4. We may eliminate all danger by avoiding the handling of ice with dirty hands, by washing the ice with pure water, and by using only clear ice.
5. The average laboring person does not always have the opportunity, even if he have the inclination, to cleanse his hands after attending to those necessities of nature which require their use for purposes which almost inevitably result in their contact with excreta

which may contain the organism of disease, even in apparently healthy people.

It is therefore impossible to overestimate the danger resulting from the handling of ice by unknown persons if the ice is placed in direct contact with drinking water. Consequently in hotels, cars, stations, and similar places where intelligent personal supervision is impracticable, those furnishing the water should be instructed, and indeed compelled by law, to adopt such means of cooling water as do not require direct contact of ice and water.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Utah (June 1-30):			Utah (June 1-30)—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Box Elder.....	1	.....	Utah.....	18	.....
Cache.....	1	.....	Weber.....	3	.....
Juab.....	3	.....	Total.....	58	.....
Salt Lake.....	32	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	3	.....	Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Moline, Ill.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	4	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	7	.....	Nogales, Ariz.....	1	1
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	6	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	2	.....	Racine, Wis.....	3	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	3	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	7	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

South Carolina—Charleston.

Acting Asst. Surg. Sams, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the two weeks ended August 1, 1914, 34 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Charleston, S. C., making a total of 139 cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak, June 1, 1914.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Washington:	
Hawaii—		Asotin County.....	2
Kamakua district.....	1	Benton County.....	4
Hilo.....	1	Clarke County.....	1
North Hilo district.....	3	Columbia County.....	1
Puna district.....	1	Jefferson County.....	2
South Hilo district.....	1	King County—	
Mau—		Seattle.....	4
Puunene and Kihel district.....	3	Kittitas County.....	2
Wailuku district.....	1	Mason County.....	1
Oahu—		Okanogan County.....	1
Ewa district.....	1	Pierce County—	
Honolulu.....	1	Takoma.....	1
Koolauloa district.....	1	Snohomish County—	
Total.....	14	Everett.....	1
Vermont:		Spokane County—	
Essex County.....	1	Spokane.....	3
Rutland County.....	2	Walla Walla County.....	1
Windham County.....	1	Yakima County.....	3
Total.....	4	Total.....	27

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....	1	1	Lynchburg, Va.....	1	1
Austin, Tex.....	1	1	Lynn, Mass.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	17		Mobile, Ala.....	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	22	2
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	62	
Boston, Mass.....	3		New Bedford, Mass.....	5	2
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Newcastle, Pa.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6		New Orleans, La.....	2	
Cairo, Ill.....	3		New York, N. Y.....	53	12
Cambridge, Ohio.....	1		Norfolk, Va.....	7	2
Charleston, S. C.....	44	1	Norristown, Pa.....	2	
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	21	3	Palo Alto, Cal.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5		Philadelphia, Pa.....	20	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	1
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	4	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	5	1	Portland, Oreg.....	3	
Cumberland, Md.....	2		Portsmouth, Va.....	4	
Dayton, Ohio.....	3		Providence, R. I.....	3	
Detroit, Mich.....	16	2	Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Erie, Pa.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	5	
Evansville, Ind.....	6		Roanoke, Va.....	2	
Everett, Mass.....	2		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	3
Fall River, Mass.....	4		Sacramento, Cal.....	10	2
Galveston, Tex.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1
Hoboken, N. J.....	3		San Diego, Cal.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	3		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	2		South Bend, Ill.....	1	
Key West, Fla.....	1	1	Springfield, Ohio.....	1	
Kokomo, Ind.....	5		Toledo, Ohio.....	16	
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	5		Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	9	2	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	1
Louisville, Ky.....	5	1	York, Pa.....	6	
Lowell, Mass.....	1	1			

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Hawaii Report for June, 1914.

The Territorial Board of Health of Hawaii reported that during the month of June, 1914, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in South Hilo district, Island of Hawaii.

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Montclair, N. J.	1	1
Boston, Mass.	2	1	New York, N. Y.	6	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	5	2	Richmond, Va.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1
Dayton, Ohio.	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	1	New York, N. Y.	1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	1
New Orleans, La.	1	1			

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	1	New York, N. Y.	7	1
Chicago, Ill.	6	1	Passaic, N. J.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	4	2
East Orange, N. J.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	1
Jersey City, N. J.	2	1	Rochester, N. Y.	2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.	3	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	3	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	4	1	Springfield, Ill.	1	1

PELLAGRA.

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Lynchburg, Va.	1	1
Charleston, S. C.	2	1	Mobile, Ala.	1	1
Erie, Pa.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Everett, Mass.	3	1	New Orleans, La.	1	1
Hoboken, N. J.	1	1	Norfolk, Va.	1	1
Lexington, Ky.	1	1	Richmond, Va.	1	1

PLAGUE.

California—Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

During the period from June 19 to July 1, 1914, 11 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Cal., as follows: Alameda County—June 19, 1; June 22, 2; June 24, 1; June 25, 3. Contra Costa County—June 23, 2; July 1, 2.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 11, 1914, ground squirrels were examined in California as follows: Alameda County, 218, 7 infected; Contra Costa County, 610, 4 infected; San Benito County, 181; Santa Clara County, 92. A total of 11 plague-infected squirrels were found.

California—Rats Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 11, 1914, 640 rats were collected in San Francisco, Cal. Of this number 444 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 25, 1914, 9,358 rodents were collected in New Orleans, La. Of these, 8,718 were examined for plague infection. Four plague-infected rats were found.

Washington—Seattle—Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 11, 1914, 282 rodents were collected in Seattle, Wash. Of these, 213 were examined. No plague-infected animal was found.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Nashville, Tenn.		3
Baltimore, Md.		9	Newark, N. J.		4
Boston, Mass.		11	New Bedford, Mass.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.	2		New Orleans, La.		2
Butte, Mont.	1		New York, N. Y.		33
Cairo, Ill.	1		Oakland, Cal.		7
Chicago, Ill.	48	31	Passadena, Cal.		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4		Passaic, N. J.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	7	Pawtucket, R. I.		3
Clinton, Mass.		3	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	14
Dayton, Ohio.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	15
Detroit, Mich.		2	Port Arthur, Tex.	2	
Everett, Mass.		1	Providence, R. I.		5
Fall River, Mass.		2	Reading, Pa.		1
Galveston, Mass.		1	Roanoke, Va.		1
Hartford, Conn.		1	Rochester, N. Y.	1	7
Jersey City, N. J.		3	Sacramento, Cal.		1
Johnstown, Pa.		1	San Diego, Cal.	3	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.		3
Kansas City, Mo.	1	3	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	6	5	Seattle, Wash.		1
Louisville, Ky.		2	Springfield, Mass.		3
Lowell, Mass.		1	Taunton, Mass.		1
Lynn, Mass.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		2
Malden, Mass.		1	Trenton, N. J.		1
Mobile, Ala.		1	Waltham, Mass.		1
Muscatine, Iowa.	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.		1

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	New York, N. Y.	1	3
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1	1	Richmond, Va.		1
Detroit, Mich.		2	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1
Newark, N. J.		1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for June, 1914.

States.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Hawaii.	18	3	
Vermont.	8	29	26
Washington.	21	488	48

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	190	10	1	6		12		29	12
Boston, Mass.	733,802	171	42	2	55		19	1	46	19
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	596	98	10	81		33	1	155	69
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	145	21	4	7		5		35	18
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	162	14	1		1	3		32	17
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	1,286	326	35	407	4	93	4	436	159
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	425	31	1	35		18		96	41
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	158	11	2	15	2	40	2	36	11
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	252	22	1	24	2	8	1	32	11
From 200,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	114	13		23		1		31	9
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	137	8		2		1		31	16
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	119	3	1	7		3		40	17
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	86	9	3	9	1	11		27	17
Newark, N. J.	389,106	92	26		13		16	1	33	7
New Orleans, La.	361,221	107	13		2				35	10
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	114	9	1	21	1	3		17	12
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	57	1		3		1		8	7
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	81	26	2	6		6		24	6
Kansas City Mo.	281,911	88	1		1		1			6
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	62	2				2		23	8
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	21	2		3		7			
Providence, R. I.	245,090	63	8	1	3		3	1	6	7
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	52	3	2	15	1	3		6	4
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	43			4		2		7	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	28					1		6	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	27	6	3			5		3	
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	14	1		4		2		6	2
Dayton, O.	123,794		6	1			5		7	3
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	56	3		2		3		6	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	17	6		1		5		3	
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	41	7		2				4	
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	22	1		5		1		5	3
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	46	1				1		3	6

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

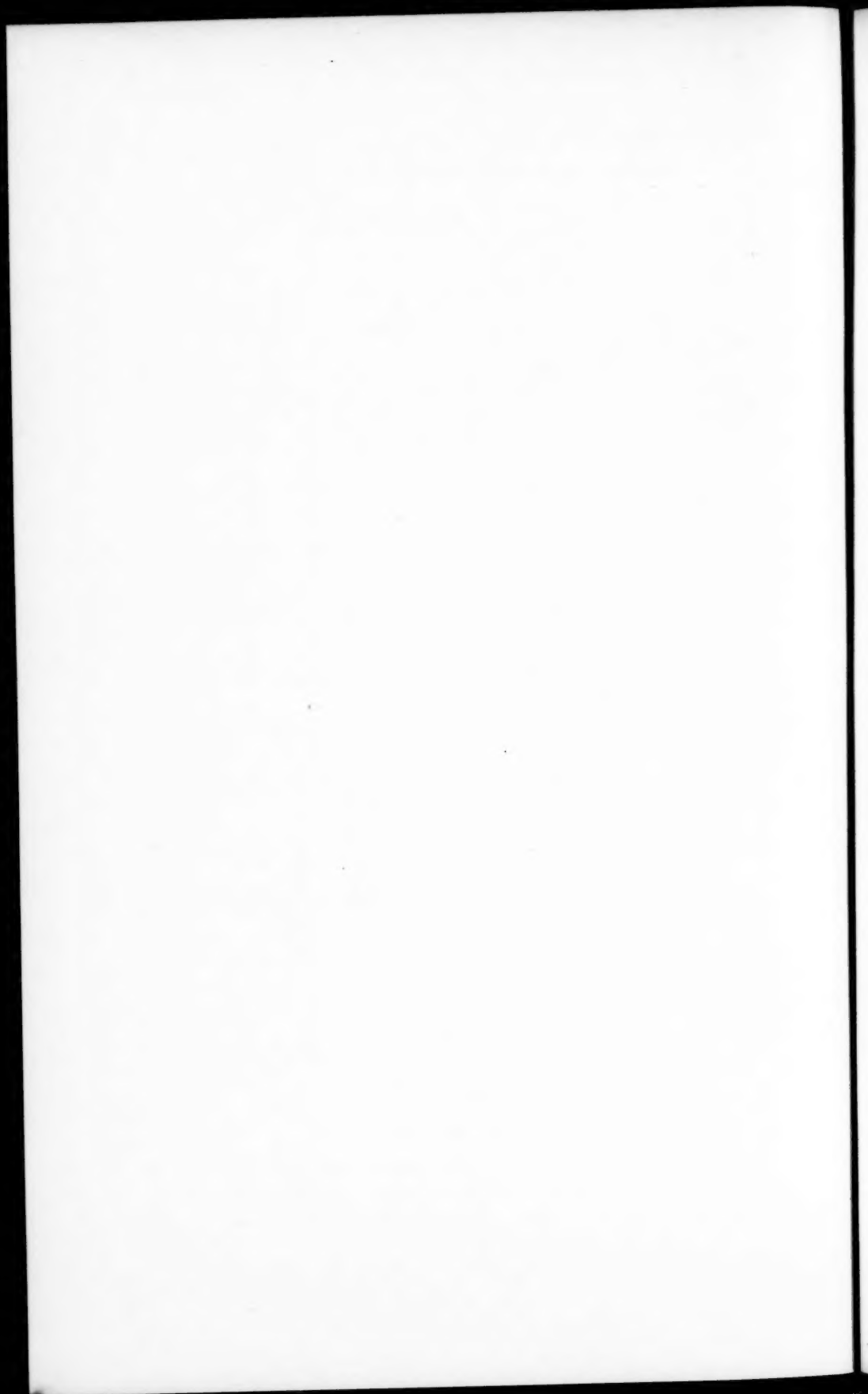
City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	38					4	1	4	2
Oakland, Cal.	183,602	50		1	2				3	
Reading, Pa.	103,361	28	5						4	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	48	1		1		1		14	1
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	29			18	1			4	4
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	49	1		9				6	9
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	36	2	1	3		1	1	8	
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	38	7		1		1		2	2
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	5	2				1			
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	11			2		1		3	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271				1				8	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	10	1		4				1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	18	1		1	1	2			2
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	6	2		1		1		3	
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	36	4						1	4
Duluth, Minn.	89,331		2				6			4
Erle, Pa.	72,401	23			4				5	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	27			9					3
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	19	2		1		2		6	5
Hoboken, N. J.	74,904		6				1		14	2
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	19	6		1		3		2	1
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271				2				9	6
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	33								
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	21	1				4		4	2
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	12								1
Norfolk, Va.	86,540		1						6	4
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	22	2		5				3	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	17					1			3
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	15					1		1	
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	20	1		3		3		4	
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	6	1		3		2		2	1
Springfield, Ill.	57,972				1		1			
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	16	1						1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	15	4		7		1		3	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	4			7					
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	9			4					1
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	8					1			
Austin, Tex.	33,218	5	5							
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	6								
Butte, Mont.	41,781	14			1		4		2	3
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	6	2				1		2	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	9	1		1					
Danville, Ill.	30,847	7					1			
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		3		2					
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	10					1		1	
Everett, Mass.	37,381	7	2		3		1			1
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	5	1		3				2	1
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	16	1							
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	10					4		1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	12			2		1		5	1
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	6								
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685				1		1		1	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	17			3					3
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	14	2						1	1
Malden, Mass.	48,979	12	2				1			
Medford, Mass.	25,240	5			1				1	
Moline, Ill.	26,402	5								
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569				1					
Newport, Ky.	31,517	4					1			
Newport, R. I.	29,154	3					1			
Newton, Mass.	42,455	6			3					
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	12	2							
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	8	1							
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	6			2					
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	10	2						1	
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	9			1		1			
Racine, Wis.	44,528	9	2							

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 18, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants—Continued.										
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	20	2	1	2				3	1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	24			6					5
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	8			1				5	4
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	7								
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	15	2				1			1
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	8	1	1	6		1		1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	7	3						3	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	7			1					1
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	16					1		1	1
York, Pa.	49,430								2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949		1				1			
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	6	2						4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100	1	1							
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		1						1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	6	2							1
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	2								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	7								
Concord, N. H.	22,291	4			1					
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	9			1		2		2	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	3	1							
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	3								
Harrison, N. J.	16,160						1		1	
Kearney, N. J.	21,967	6	1		1		1			1
Key West, Fla.	21,150	8					1			1
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	3								2
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	4			4	1				1
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	1	1							
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	3					1		2	
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	4					1			1
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	6							1	1
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	5	1							
Newburyport, Mass.	16,147	3								1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5								
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	8			3				1	
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	2								
Palo Alto, Cal.					16					
Pascagoula, Miss.		1			1					
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	2			20					
Port Arthur, Tex.									1	
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	2			2					
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	6	3							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	7							2	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.		2								
Weymouth, Mass.	13,564	2								
Wilksburg, Pa.	21,701	5							1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	2								1



FOREIGN REPORTS.

CEYLON.

Cholera—Kumbalagamuwa.

The American consul at Colombo, Ceylon, reported June 25, 1914, that several isolated cases of cholera had occurred in the village of Kumbalagamuwa and vicinity, district of Uda Pussellawa, Ceylon.

CUBA.

Plague—El Caney.

Surgeon Guiteras, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph August 4, 1914, that two cases of plague had occurred in the vicinity of El Caney, a town located near Santiago, Cuba. Rat plague had also been reported at El Caney.

Plague—Santiago.

Telegraphic reports dated Habana, Cuba, July 29 and August 3, 1914, state concerning plague as follows: Two suspicious cases Santiago previously reported declared positive, suspicious case declared negative July 17 reversed and now positive. Total cases 7, deaths 1, discharged 1, under treatment 5.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

JULY 10-20, 1914.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Diphtheria.....	2		1
Leprosy.....			259
Measles.....	8	1	23
Paratyphoid fever.....			1
Plague.....			1
Scarlet fever.....	10	1	15
Typhoid fever.....	11		36
Varicella.....			8

JAPAN.

Plague—Typhus Fever.

During the week ended July 4, 1914, plague and typhus fever were notified in Japan as follows: Tokyo—Plague, 3 cases; typhus fever, 19 cases. Yokohama—Plague, 1 case; typhus fever, 1 case.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 7, 1914.**

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
Uda Pusselawa, district.....	June 7-13.....			
India:				
Madras.....	June 14-27.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	4	3	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 9-22.....	4	4	
Persia: ¹				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Russia:				
Podolia—				
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 17-June 13.....		123	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 31-June 13.....	38	32	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	13	13	Still present.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 20.....			
Hongkong.....	June 6-20.....	134	111	
Cuba:				
El Caney.....	Aug. 4.....	2		In vicinity.
Santiago.....				June 30-Aug. 3: Cases, 7; deaths, 1. Including previous report.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 2-6.....	4	2	
Port Said.....	July 2-5.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	July 3-5.....	2		
German East Africa: ²				
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18.....	7	5	
India:				
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	149	138	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 9-15.....	20	10	
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 39; deaths, 34.
Hodogaya.....	July 3.....	1		Near Yokohama.
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 14-20.....	29	24	
Russia:				
Astrakahn, Government—				
Bulanai.....	May 25-June 14.....	10	9	Including cases reported in vicinity of Tueakent, p. 2037.
Senegal: ²				
Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		Among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 17-June 13.....		7	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				June 5-25: Cases, 35; and 18 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury.....	June 5-12.....	1	1	
Canada:				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Quebec.....	July 11-17.....	1		

¹ Das österreichische Sanitätswesen, July 2, 1914.² From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, July 15, 1914.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 7, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	June 28-July 4....		1	
Ceylon:				
Uva district—				
Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India.
China:				
Hongkong.....	June 7-20.....	2	2	
Shanghai.....	June 22-28.....	1	4	Deaths among natives.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	June 7-13.....	62	16	Western part.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 25-July 8....	5	4	
Cairo.....	July 8-15.....	16	4	
France:				
Bordeaux.....	July 5-11.....		3	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	do.....	1		
Mexico:				
Monterey.....	June 1-July 19....		4	
Vera Cruz.....	July 5-18.....	2		
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30....	7		
Moscow.....	June 14-27.....	12	4	
Riga.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 25....	92	44	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	July 4-18.....		12	
Valencia.....	July 5-18.....	9	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 28-July 11...	12	5	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	July 5-11.....		1	
Saloniki.....	June 28-July 11...		13	

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1914.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 30....	76	58	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 20...	37	27	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 13....		208	
Madras.....	May 31-June 13....	17	9	
Negapatam.....	May 14-30.....	9	9	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	4	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 48; deaths, 38. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 40.
Saigon.....	June 2-8.....	1		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16....		130	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-30.....	23	20	
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-June 30...	9	8	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-23.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-June 13....	22	22	
China.....				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokschan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhoi. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 20, improving in the Chaochow and Punning districts.
Amoy—				
Kulangsü.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	378		
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6.....			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Patshan.....	May 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-30.....	571	462	Total, Jan. 4-May 30: Cases: 2,034; deaths, 1,580. July 8-14: Cases, 26.
Cuba.....				Total, Mar. 5-July 7: Cases, 29; deaths, 6.
Santiago.....	June 30-July 7.....	2		
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 2,482; deaths, 2,220.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-May 30.....	472	454	
Madison.....	do.....	173	151	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,699	1,486	
Surabaya.....	do.....	138	129	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	3	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 2: Cases, 141; deaths, 78.
Alexandria.....	June 2-July 1.....	11	4	
Port Said.....	June 9-July 1.....	6	4	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20....	5	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-July 2.....	5	2	
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24....	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		
Minieh.....	May 23-June 23....	10	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 2-June 10....	7	3	
India.....				Total, Apr. 27-May 30: Cases, 38,124; deaths, 33,374.
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-May 30....	25	23	
Bombay.....	May 17-June 20....	389	327	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 13....		107	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13....	27	26	
Moulmine.....	Apr. 26-May 30....	38	37	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	248	238	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,114; deaths, 917. Apr. 11-May 20: Cases, 103.
Saigon.....	May 19-June 8....	21	7	
Japan.....				Total, Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 38; deaths, 33.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-15.....	2		
O-No district.....	do.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagi.....	May 3-June 13....	197	182	
Tokyo.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Yokohama.....				And vicinity, May 23-June 22: Cases, 18; deaths, 15; including report, p. 1721, pt. 1.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Peru:				
Ancachs.....				No report of deaths received.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			Present.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			Do.
Samanca.....	do.....			Do.
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-June 7....	12		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2....	3		
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3		
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1		
Libertad—				
Huacamarca (Otzco)...	Mar. 23-May 30....			Present.
Ichipampa (Otzco)...	Mar. 24-30.....	4		
Salaverry.....	Mar. 23-May 2....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	8		From Pacasmayo.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).	do.....	16		
Trujillo.....	Mar. 23-June 7....	16		
Lima—				
Lima.....	do.....	15		
Surco (Matucana).....	Mar. 23-May 30....	4		July 7, still present.
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Mar. 23-May 2....	3		
Piura.....	Mar. 23-May 30....	7		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-30.....	3	3	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy. May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy. June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17 a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital.
Cebu.....				May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Russia:				
Astrakhan, government....	May 25-June 14....	9		Including 7 cases of pneumonic. Vicinity of Tueakent, 20 miles from Baku.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....				May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 16....		2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	June 24-July 12....	12	6	
Beirut.....	June 16-July 6....	2		
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 1-May 31....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-June 4: Cases, 68 in the metropolitan area and 11 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury.....	May 25-28.....	7		
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-June 20....	360	95	
Canada:				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-July 11....	7		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China.....				May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Chao Chow.
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Chungking.....	May 23.....			Endemic.
Dairen.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Hongkong.....	May 10-30.....	10	7	Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65.
Nanking.....	May 23.....			Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13.....			Do.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-June 21.....	8	7	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1		
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 20.....	19	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-June 6.....	153	26	In the western part.
Java.....				In the western part. May 3-23: Cases, 322; deaths, 48, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-23.....	10	7	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-24.....	3	2	
Cairo.....	May 21-June 24.....	126	48	
Port Said.....	do.....	4		
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-13.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-July 4.....	21	1	
Germany.....				May 31-June 20: Cases, 8.
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 4.....	2		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-June 13.....	38	20	
Calcutta.....	May 10-June 6.....		108	
Karachi.....	May 24-June 13.....	7	1	
Madras.....	May 17-June 13.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-10.....	7	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
Japan.....				Total Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 182; deaths, 43.
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-June 28.....	40	10	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-30.....	10	4	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Mazatlan.....	June 17-30.....	2	1	
Monterey.....	June 30-July 5.....		2	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-July 4.....	12	5	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 22.....			Decreased.
Lima.....	do.....			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 10-30.....	18	3	
Odessa.....	May 10-16.....	4		
Riga.....	May 31-June 6.....	11		
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-June 6.....	25	8	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-June 13.....	4	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 14-20.....		5	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 7-July 2.....	19	2	
Switzerland:				
Basel, Canton.....	May 31-June 20.....	14		
Grisons, Canton.....	June 7-13.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to July 31, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-27.....	25	10	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-June 20...	558	272	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-June 13....	11	.....
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13....	.....	5	
Trebizond.....	May 19-June 27....	.....	.....	Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-20.....	.....	2	
Saloniki.....	May 31-June 27....	8	19	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene.
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1	.....



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Plague—Prevention of the Introduction and Spread of—Protection of Fowls and Animals and their Feed from Rats. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1914.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation to have in his or their possession, for sale, at wholesale or retail, or to maintain, keep, or feed, for sale, within the limits of the city of New Orleans, any live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, apes, monkeys, squirrels, white mice, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons, parrots, birds, or other fowl, in any building which is not rat proof in the manner now or hereafter provided by law for the rat proofing of buildings, and unless same are kept in a movable or portable coop constructed with a metal, water-tight bottom, and metal sides to a height of at least 12 inches, the whole surmounted and covered by a metal cage of wire having not more than one-half inch to each mesh, and said coop to be elevated at least 2 feet from the floor on supports so constructed as to leave clear open space between the bottom of the coop and the floor.

SEC. 2. Within the following limits of the city of New Orleans, to-wit: Beginning at upper Protection Levee and river; along upper Protection Levee to Mobile Street; along Mobile Street, river side to Dublin Street; along Dublin Street, lower side to Palm Street; along Palm Street, river side to its juncture with Calliope Street; along Calliope Street, river side to Hagan Avenue; along Hagan Avenue, lower side to Cleveland Street; along Cleveland Street, wood side to Bernadotte Street; along Bernadotte Street, river side to St. Ann Street; along St. Ann Street, uptown side to Moss Street; along Moss street, river side to Esplanade Avenue; along Esplanade Avenue, uptown side to Maurepas Street; along Maurepas Street, uptown side to Gentilly Avenue; along Gentilly Avenue, river side to St. Bernard Avenue; along St. Bernard Avenue, uptown side to Dorgenois Street; along Dorgenois Street, river side to Elysian Fields Avenue; along Elysian Fields Avenue, uptown side to Derbigny Street; along Derbigny Street, river side to Poland Street; along Poland Street, uptown side to river; along river to upper Protection Levee, point of beginning; and in the fifteenth ward (Algierse) beginning at Opelousas Avenue and the river; along Opelousas Avenue (north side) to Atlantic Street; along Atlantic Street (west side) to the river; and along the river to Opelousas Avenue, point of beginning, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have, keep, maintain, or feed, for sale or for private use, in any lot, open area yard, premises, or building, any live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, apes, monkeys, squirrels, white mice, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons, parrots, birds, or other fowl, unless the same are kept in a movable or portable coop constructed with a water-tight bottom, and metal sides to a height of at least 12 inches, the whole surmounted and covered by a metal cage of wire having not more than one-half inch to each mesh and said coop to be elevated

at least 2 feet from the floor on supports so constructed as to leave clear open space between the bottom of the coop and the floor or ground.

SEC. 3. All feed for any such live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, apes, monkeys, squirrels, white mice, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons, parrots, birds, or other fowl, provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this ordinance, shall be kept in closed metal receptacles so constructed that the contents shall be inaccessible to rats, and no such feed shall be thrown or scattered on any floor, area, or open space, but shall be placed only in the coops hereinabove provided for.

SEC. 4. Every day's violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 5. Whoever shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of same.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the 15th day of August, 1914.

Plague—Prevention of the Introduction and Spread of—Measures to Prevent Rats from Entering or Leaving Vessels. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 25, 1914.)

SECTION 1. From and after the promulgation of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any vessel, steamboat, or other water craft to lie alongside of any wharf or dock in the city of New Orleans, and such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft shall be fended off from said wharf or dock in such manner that no part of such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft shall be nearer than 8 feet from the nearest point of said wharf or dock by a floating fender or spars of sufficient strength to maintain said distance of 8 feet, and each such spar and each such chain, hawser, rope, or line of any kind extending from any such vessel, steamboat, or water craft to said dock or wharf shall be equipped with and have properly and securely attached thereto a rat shield or guard of such design, and in such manner, as shall be approved by the health officer of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. No gangplank, staging, or other structure whereon or whereby rats may board or leave such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft shall be extended therefrom to the wharf or dock except during such time as loading or unloading is in progress, and when being loaded or unloaded a competent man, specially detailed for that purpose by the owner, master, or officer in charge of such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft shall be stationed at each such gangplank, staging, or other structure, whose duty it shall be to prevent rats from boarding or leaving such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft and, if possible, to destroy same.

SEC. 3. After the hour of sunset all such gangplanks, staging, or other structure provided for in section 2 of this ordinance shall be removed from such wharf or dock, provided that when loading or unloading is required to be done after sunset the same shall be done in the manner provided by section 2 of this ordinance, and provided further that such light or lights shall be furnished by the owner, master, or other officer in charge of such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft, and so placed at or sufficiently near to each such gangplank, staging, or other structure as to so light such gangplank, staging, or other structure that the presence of rats may be easily and readily seen, and such additional competent men as may be necessary shall be detailed in the manner and for the purpose provided for in section 2 of this article, provided that at the end of each such gangplank, staging, or other structure shall be kept whitened at all times when in use for a length of 10 feet.

SEC. 4. No crated cargo or empty barrels, boxes, or other containers, especially those from or intended for the storeroom, shall be permitted to leave or be received aboard of any such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft until the same shall have been so inspected as to insure that they contain no rats.

SEC. 5. It is hereby made the duty of the owner, agent, and master or other officer in charge of any such vessel, steamboat, or other water craft to comply with all the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. Each day's violation of any provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 7. The officers and employees of the dock board of the city of New Orleans are requested, and the police force of the city of New Orleans are enjoined and required, to assist in the enforcement of this whole ordinance and to report any violation thereof to the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$25, or, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of same.

Plague—Prevention of the Introduction and Spread of—Rat Proofing of Buildings.
(Reg. Bd. of H., July 27, 1914.)

SECTION 1. From and after the promulgation of this ordinance every building, outhouse, and other superstructure now erected, or hereafter to be erected, in the city of New Orleans shall be rat proofed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have or maintain, or hereafter to construct, any building, outhouse, or other superstructure on any lot, open area, or other premise within the city of New Orleans unless the same shall be rat proofed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of rat-proofing all buildings, outhouses, and other superstructures in the city of New Orleans, except stables, shall be divided into two classes, to wit: Class A and Class B; and the same shall be rat-proofed in the manner following, to wit:

Class A.—All buildings, outhouses, and other superstructures of Class A shall have floors made of concrete, which concrete shall not be less than 3 inches thick and overlaid with a top dressing of cement mosaic tiling or other impermeable material, laid in cement mortar, and such floor shall rest, without any intervening space between, upon the ground or upon filling to be approved by the health officer of the city of New Orleans; said floor shall extend, and be hermetically sealed, to walls surrounding said floor, which walls shall be made of concrete, stone, or brick laid in cement and mortar, and each wall to be not less than 6 inches thick, and shall extend into and below the surface of the surrounding ground at least 2 feet, and shall extend not less than 1 foot above the surface of said floor: *Provided*, That in certain cases, and after written permission shall have been obtained therefor from and in a manner to be approved by the health officer of the city of New Orleans, wooden floors and wooden removable gratings may be laid upon such concrete floors; and in certain cases, after such written permission shall have been first obtained from the health officer of the city of New Orleans, tar-cinder composition flooring, as hereinafter defined and provided for, may be substituted for such concrete floors. That tar-cinder flooring hereinabove provided for is hereby defined to be a composition of cinders and coal tar only, and when laid to be covered by a wooden floor.

The cinders used in the composition shall be free of soft ash and clinkers and shall be brought to the work dry.

The coal tar used in the composition shall be the product of the dry distillation of coal and shall contain not more than 2 per cent of water and shall be free from any mixture with other substance or thing.

The composition of, and manner of laying, tar-cinder composition flooring shall be as follows:

To each cubic yard of such cinders shall be added 20 gallons of such coal tar, the whole to be thoroughly mixed on the work where same is to be laid, and no other substance or thing to be added thereto. This composition shall be laid between the walls hereinabove provided for in rat-proofing buildings of Class A, and cover the whole space to be floored, and the whole to be thoroughly tamped or rolled, as provided for hereinafter. The sleepers to be used in the laying of such flooring shall be creosoted by having the creosote pressed into each sleeper, under a pressure of not less than 15 pounds to the square foot, and such sleepers shall be laid in such composition before the whole of said composition is rolled or tamped: *And provided further*, That after such sleepers are laid in such composition, and after the whole shall be so rolled and tamped, the whole shall be not less than 4 inches thick in its thinnest part. Upon this composition and sleepers, shall be laid a wooden flooring of the quality now provided, or hereafter to be provided for in the building laws of the city of New Orleans, provided, however, that for the purpose of laying a tar-cinder composition floor, said wooden flooring shall be tongued and grooved, well fitted, and the planks firmly set into each other, and the whole, in such manner, as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats.

Class B.—All buildings, outhouses, and other superstructure of Class B shall be set upon pillars or underpinning of concrete, stone or brick, laid in cement mortar, such pillars or underpinning to be not less than 18 inches high, the height to be measured from the ground level to the top of said pillars or underpinning; and the intervening space between said building and the ground level to be open on three sides, and to be free from all rubbish and other rat-harboring material.

SEC. 4. Every slaughterhouse, abattoir, market (public and private), bakery, sausage factory, rendering plant, candy factory, ice-cream manufactory, hotel kitchen, restaurant kitchen, grain elevator, warehouse where grain or cereals are stored, milk depot where milk is received or stored for distribution or sale, or where milk is converted into cream cheese or other products, dairy, building wherein poultry, game, animals or birds are stored or kept for sale, or sold, produce and commission houses, hide stores and other buildings wherein foodstuffs are manufactured and prepared, shall be rat proofed in the manner provided for hereinabove as Class A. All other buildings, residences, outhouses and superstructures, except stables, not hereinabove specified as Class A, shall be rat proofed in the manner provided hereinabove as Class B; provided that in plague-infected areas, or where, from any cause, a building or outhouse or other superstructure is, or may become, in his opinion, a menace or dangerous to public health, the health officer of the city of New Orleans may require any such building, outhouse or other superstructure, hereinabove required to be rat proofed as a building of Class B, to be rat-proofed as a building of Class A, provided that the owner of any building, residence, or superstructure in Class B may rat proof same as provided in Class A if he so elects.

Stables.—All buildings now or hereafter to be constructed and used for stabling horses, mules, cows, and other animals shall be constructed as follows:

Walls.—The walls of such building shall be constructed of concrete, brick, or stone, laid in cement mortar, and shall be not less than 6 inches thick, and shall extend into and below the surface of the surrounding ground not less than 2 feet, and shall extend above the ground a sufficient height as to be not less than 1 foot above the floor level. All openings in such foundation walls shall be covered with metal grating having openings not greater than one-half inch between the gratings.

Floors.—The floors of stables and stalls shall be of concrete not less than 3 inches thick, upon which shall be laid a dressing not less than one-half inch thick of cement or stone, laid in cement mortar in such way as to prevent ingress or egress of rats, and such floors to have a slope of one-eighth inch per foot to the gutter drains hereinafter provided for.

Stalls.—The floors of stalls may be of planking, fitting either tightly to the concrete floor or elevated not more than one-half inch from the stall floor, and so constructed as to be easily removable. Such removable planking shall be raised at least once a week and the said planking and the concrete floor beneath thoroughly cleansed.

Gutters.—Semicircular or V-shaped gutter drains shall be constructed in such stables in such manner that a gutter shall be placed so as to receive all liquid matter from each stall, and each of these gutters to connect with the public sewer or with a main gutter of the same construction, which in turn shall be connected with the public sewer. All openings from drains into sewers shall be protected by a metal grating having openings not more than one-half inch between the gratings.

Manure pit.—Each stable shall be provided with a manure pit to be sunk into the ground within or near to said stable, which pit shall be lined with cement so as to make same liquid tight, and having a capacity of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet for each stall in said stable. Said manure pit shall be provided with a tight fitted cover, divided into two parts and so constructed as to render the contents of said pit inaccessible to flies.

Manure.—Any manure in and about all stables shall be placed in said manure pit at least once a day. Manure shall be removed from said pit at least twice a week between March 15 and December 1 and at least once a week between December 1 and March 15. All manure so removed shall be placed in wagons so protected as to render said manure inaccessible to flies.

Mangers.—Each manger shall be constructed so as to have a slope of 2 inches toward the bottom, shall be covered with tin or zinc, and shall be at least 18 inches deep to avoid spilling of food.

Feed bins.—All feed bins shall be constructed of cement, stone, metal, or wood, and with close-fitting doors. If constructed of wood the bins shall be lined or covered with metal, and the whole so constructed as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats. All grain, malt, and other animal food, except hay, stored or kept in any stable must be kept in such feed bins. Said feed bins must be kept closed at all times except when momentarily opened to take food therefrom, or when same are being filled. No feed shall be scattered about such bin or stable and all such feed found on the floor or in the stalls of said stables shall be removed daily and placed in the manure pits. No foodstuffs intended for or susceptible of human consumption shall be kept or stored in any stable or any other place where animals are kept.

SEC. 5. The construction and materials used in rat-proofing shall conform to the building ordinances of the city of New Orleans, except and only in so far as the same may be modified herein.

SEC. 6. All wall space, accidental and unnecessary spaces and holes, ventilators, and other openings other than doors and windows in every building, outhouse, and other superstructure in the city of New Orleans shall be closed with cement or screened with wire having not less than one-half inch mesh, as the case may require, in such manner as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats: *Provided*, That in all buildings, outhouses, and other superstructures of class A, and in all stables, where there are any spaces in walls between the wall proper and the covering on same, or in ceilings, between the ceiling and floor, or other ceiling covering above, said spaces shall be eliminated by the removal of said covering, or so closed as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats, and the whole, as determined and in such manner as shall be approved by the health officer of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 7. All premises, improved and unimproved, in the city of New Orleans, and all open lots and areas, shall be kept clean and free from all rubbish and similar loose material that might serve as a harborage for rats, and all lumber, boxes, barrels, loose iron, and similar material that may be permitted to remain on such premises, and

that may be used as a harborage by rats, shall be placed on supports and elevated not less than 2 feet from the ground, with a clear intervening space beneath to prevent the harboring of rats.

SEC. 8. All planking and plank walks on and in yards, alleys, alleyways, or other open areas, shall be removed and replaced with concrete, brick, or stone, laid in cement, gravel, or cinders, or the ground left bare.

SEC. 9. All rat-proofing done under the provisions of this ordinance shall be approved by the health officer of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every owner, agent, and occupant of each premises in the city of New Orleans to comply with all the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 11. Each day's violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 12. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall on conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of the payment of such fine, by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the recorder having jurisdiction of the same.

Plague—Prevention of the Introduction and Spread of—Garbage, Protection and Collection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 27, 1914.)

SECTION 1. From and after the promulgation of this ordinance, that the owner, agent, and occupant of every premises, improved or unimproved, in the city of New Orleans, whereon or wherein garbage shall be created, shall provide a metal, water-tight container or containers, each with a tight-fitting cover, such container or containers to be of such size as to be easily manhandled, and of such number as to receive the garbage accumulations of 48 hours from each such premises, and shall place or cause to be placed in such container or containers, for the purpose of having their contents removed, on the sidewalks or open alleys in front or rear of said premises, at the times hereinafter set out.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this ordinance the city of New Orleans is hereby divided into two garbage districts. The first garbage district shall be comprised within the following limits:

Beginning at the river front and Eagle Street, along both sides of Eagle Street to Sycamore Place; along Sycamore Place, both sides, to Joliet Street; along Joliet Street, both sides, to Fig Street; along Fig Street, both sides, to Dublin Street; along Dublin Street, both sides, to Calliope Street; along Calliope Street, both sides, to Short Street; along Short Street, both sides, to Fig Street; along Fig Street, both sides, to South Carrollton Avenue; along South Carrollton Avenue, both sides, to Nelson Street; along Nelson Street, both sides, to Lowerline Street; along Lowerline Street, both sides, to Maple Street; along Maple Street, both sides, to Broadway Street; along Broadway Street, both sides, to St. Charles Avenue; along St. Charles Avenue, both sides, to Audubon Place; along Audubon Place, both sides, through to Audubon Boulevard; along Audubon Boulevard, both sides, to its rear extremity; and beginning again at the entrance of Audubon Place and St. Charles Avenue; along St. Charles Avenue, both sides, to the down-town boundary of Jesuits' Place and Sophie Newcomb Place; and along the line of Jesuits' Place and Sophie Newcomb Place to Clara Street; along Clara Street, both sides, to Peters Avenue; along Peters Avenue, both sides, to Freret Street; along Freret Street, both sides, to Napoleon Avenue; along Napoleon Avenue, both sides, to South Claiborne Street; along South Claiborne Street, both sides, to Louisiana Avenue; along Louisiana Avenue, both sides, to Magnolia Street; along Magnolia Street, both sides, to Felicity Street; along Felicity Street, both sides, to South Claiborne Avenue; along South Claiborne Avenue, both sides, to Julia Street; along Julia Street, down-town side, to Broad Street; along Broad

Street, both sides, to Tulane Avenue; along Tulane Avenue, both sides, to Julia Street; along Julia Street, river side, to South Bernadotte Street; along South Bernadotte Street, both sides, to Cleveland Avenue; along Cleveland Avenue, both sides, to North Anthony street; along North Anthony Street, both sides, to Canal Street; along Canal Street, both sides, to City Park Avenue; along City Park Avenue, both sides, to Bienville Street; along Bienville Street, both sides, to North Dupre Street; along North Dupre Street, both sides, to Carondelet Walk; along Carondelet Walk, down-town side, to Moss Street; along Moss Street, river side, to Esplanade Avenue; along Esplanade Avenue, both sides, to place near and adjoining Fortin Street; both sides of said place to Fortin Street; along Fortin Street, both sides, to Gentilly Road; along Gentilly Road, both sides, to Abundance Street; along Abundance Street, both sides, to St. Bernard Avenue; along St. Bernard Avenue, both sides, to North Miro Street; along North Miro Street, both sides, to Touro Street; along Touro Street, both sides to Marigny Avenue; along Marigny Avenue, both sides, to Elysian Fields Avenue; along Elysian Fields Avenue, both sides, to North Miro Street; along North Miro Street, both sides, to St. Roch Avenue; along St. Roch Avenue, both sides, to North Galvez Street; along North Galvez Street, both sides, to Lafayette Avenue; along Lafayette Avenue, both sides, to North Derbigny Street; along North Derbigny Street, both sides, to Press Street; along Press Street, both sides, to Marais Street; along Marais Street, both sides, to Bartholomew Street; along Bartholomew Street, both sides, to St. Claude Avenue; along St. Claude Avenue, both sides, to Kentucky Street; along Kentucky Street, both sides, to Burgundy Street; along Burgundy Street, both sides, to Delery Street; along Delery Street, uptown side, to the river; and along the river to Eagle Street, the point of beginning.

The second garbage district shall be comprised of all that part of the city of New Orleans lying outside of the first garbage district, hereinabove described.

That owners, agents, and occupants of premises in the first garbage district shall place or cause to be placed, garbage containers for removal of their contents as provided for in section 1 of this ordinance every day except Sundays, before the hour of 6.45 a. m.; and in the second garbage district every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, before the hour of 6.45 a. m.; provided that such garbage containers may be so placed over the night preceding the day fixed for the removal of their contents.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this ordinance, the word "garbage," as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean house and kitchen offal, and all refuse matter not excrementitious liquid, and composed of animal or vegetable substances, including dead animals (except cows, horses, mules, and goats) coming from public and private premises of the city, and not destined for consumption as food.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent, or occupant of any such premises to have, maintain, or keep any garbage on any premises, except in such garbage containers as are provided for in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Such garbage containers shall be kept tightly covered at all times, except when momentarily opened to receive the garbage or to have the contents therefrom removed, as provided for hereinafter.

SEC. 6. When such garbage container is placed on the outside of any premises, it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in the removal of garbage, or for any other person, to remove the cover from such garbage container, except for the purpose of emptying its contents into a duly authorized garbage wagon, or to throw such garbage container on the street or sidewalk, or to injure it in any way so as to make it leak or to bend it or its cover as to prevent said garbage container from being tightly covered; and all persons engaged in the removal of garbage shall, after emptying said container, replace the cover tightly on said container.

SEC. 7. The owner, agent, or occupant of every premises in the city of New Orleans shall keep separate from their garbage and ashes, tin cans, broken crockery, hardware,

old planks, wooden matter, paper, sweepings, and other trash, and place same in a sound, substantial vessel or container kept for that purpose, which vessel or container shall be placed on the sidewalk or alley in front or rear of each premises of the city of New Orleans, as provided for in section 1 of this ordinance for garbage containers, for removal on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, before the hour of 6.45 a. m., provided that such rubbish, other than garbage, may be so placed over night on Mondays and Wednesdays; provided that not more than one barrel of ashes shall be so placed for removal from any one premises at any one time.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all public and private markets, as well as all places of business, hotels, restaurants, and all other premises, whether used for business, boarding, or residential purposes.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of enforcing this ordinance any person living on any premise shall be deemed an occupant, and any person receiving the rent, in whole or in part, of any premises shall be deemed an agent; that on any premises where construction of any kind is in progress, and where employees or workmen eat their dinners or lunches in or about said premises, or scatter lunch or food in or about such premises the contractor or foreman or other person in charge of such workmen shall be deemed an occupant; and that the person in charge of any market, or stall in any market, shall be deemed an occupant.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person to pick from or disturb the contents of any garbage containers or vessels, or other containers provided for in this ordinance.

SEC. 11. Each day's violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 12. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or in default of the payment of such fine by imprisonment in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the recorder having jurisdiction of the same.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Communicable Diseases—Morbidity Reports—Quarantine—Disinfection—Vaccination—Burial. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

258. *Regulating the transportation of dead bodies in hacks, etc.*—No hack or public carriage, owned or kept for hire for the transportation of passengers, shall be used for transporting the body of any person who shall have died of a communicable disease. The owner or keeper of any such hack or carriage who shall suffer the same to be used as aforesaid shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each and every such offense.

* * * * *

269. *Superintendent of health empowered to quarantine against smallpox—Penalty for violating such quarantine.*—The superintendent of health of the city is empowered to quarantine, for the protection of the public health, any house or household wherein smallpox exists or has so recently existed or wherein the inmates, or any of them, have come in contact with any person who has so recently had the disease as to create thereby, in the opinion of the said superintendent of health or the board of health of the city, a menace to health. That every house or household so quarantined shall have posted, in some conspicuous place on the outer walls or door or near the entrance of the premises of such house or apartment, a placard giving notice of smallpox, and the inmates shall be warned and instructed by or through the said superintendent of health as to the precautions to be taken. Any member of such a household, or any occupant of such a house or apartment, entering or leaving in violation of the provisions of such quarantine, or violating the instructions given them; or any person, without authority or approval from the said superintendent of health or the board of health, entering a house or apartment which has been duly

quarantined, placarded, or guarded; or any person who shall, without such authority, come in contact with any of the inmates so quarantined; or any person without said authority removing any article from such house or apartment, while under quarantine, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent physicians in attendance from entering or leaving at will in the performance of their professional duties, or recognized professional nurses or caretakers to the sick in attendance, under proper precautions from so doing: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to empower the said superintendent of health or board of health to incur expense for guard duty until, on application therefor, the same has been approved by the council.

270. *Smallpox—Precautions against spread—Vaccination.*—On the appearance of a case of smallpox in any neighborhood, all due diligence shall be used by the board of health and the city superintendent of health that necessary warning shall be given, and, where danger of its spread is apprehended, the said superintendent of health shall vaccinate, or cause to be vaccinated, every person within the infected house or household, or in any adjoining household, and every person whom he has reason to believe has come in contact with or who has been exposed to the infection, unless such person or persons shall show evidence of immunity. By immunity in this chapter is meant either recent successful vaccination or having had smallpox. Where an outbreak of smallpox is apprehended among the operatives of any mill or factory, or among the employees of any office, store, shop or other place of business, it shall be the duty of the city superintendent of health to vaccinate or cause or require to be vaccinated all persons in such places who have been exposed to such infection, unless immune. Any person, so instructed or required by the superintendent of health to be vaccinated, who shall willfully refuse or shall neglect to have the same done for 48 hours after notice, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense.

271. *Vaccination of school children, etc.—Duty of principal to investigate, etc.—Certificates of immunity.*—All principals or other persons in charge of public, private, parochial or other schools are prohibited from admitting any child, teacher or employee to the school or schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a proper certificate, signed by a physician, setting forth that such child, teacher or employee has been successfully vaccinated or that he or she has had smallpox, or upon a proper certificate of a physician or the superintendent of health to the effect that such child, teacher, or employee has been vaccinated unsuccessfully at least three times. Every person so covered by certificate may be examined by the superintendent of health, and such certificate revoked where such examination does not disclose evidence of immunity. Any principal or person in charge of any school within the city violating this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

* * * * *

300. *Communicable and dangerous diseases—What are declared to be.*—The following diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz, cholera (Asiatic or epidemic); bubonic plague; leprosy; scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash); measles; diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, diphtheritic sore throat); mumps; glanders; typhoid fever; typhus fever; yellow fever; malarial fever; spotted fever (cerebrospinal meningitis); infantile paralysis; pellagra; pneumonia; dysentery; infantile diarrhea with marasmus; malignant pustule; whooping cough; tuberculosis, in any form; trichinosis; influenza; trachoma; Brill's disease; and paratyphoid.

301. *Physicians must report such communicable diseases to superintendent of health—Penalty for failure.*—Whenever a physician knows or suspects that any person, whom he has been called to see, living or being within the city of Wilmington, is infected with any of the diseases declared communicable and dangerous to public health in section 300, he shall, within 24 hours, report the same to the superintendent of health of the city, giving the street and number or location of the house, with such additional

information required as may be necessary for the preparation of vital statistics. Any physician violating this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for every such offense.

302. *Householders and others to report such diseases—Penalty for failure.*—Every person who finds a patient or patients showing symptoms as to indicate that such patient or patients may have any of the diseases mentioned in section 300, or in case there is no attending physician or nurse caring for such patient or patients, the head of the household or proprietor or person in charge of any hotel, lodging house, hospital, or sanitarium shall report the same to the superintendent of health of the city, within 24 hours, giving the street number or location of the house; and any nurse, householder or other such person willfully failing or refusing to comply with any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense.

303. *Precautions against spread of communicable diseases—Penalty for violation.*—No person shall, within the limits of the city, unless with the permission of the proper health officer, carry or remove from one building to another any patient affected with any disease declared communicable and dangerous to the public health; nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of such individual or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by needless exposure of himself or herself, cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense.

304. *Superintendent of health to give notice of certain communicable diseases to schools—When.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health of the city (except in those cases where any part of such duty devolves upon some other person, acting as quarantine officer) to notify the superintendent of public schools and principals of private schools, within the city, of each case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, yellow fever, or other communicable and dangerous diseases, within 24 hours after such case has come to his knowledge, giving name and address of infected persons.

305. *Persons from infected households not to attend schools without certificates.*—No superintendent of public schools or principal of a private school, within the city, shall allow any pupil, teacher, or employee to attend a school under his or her supervision or control, while such person or any member of the household in which he or she resides has any of the following diseases, to wit: Smallpox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, cholera, bubonic plague, mumps, or itch. Every such person shall furnish, before being admitted, a certificate from the proper health officer or from the attending physician of such person, stating that danger of conveying such disease by such person has passed. No such admission shall be permitted during a period of two weeks following the death, recovery, or removal of any such person so affected.

306. *Proper and prompt disinfection.*—Proper disinfection and cleansing of premises, in necessary cases, under direction of the health officer shall follow immediately upon recovery, death, or removal of persons suffering from communicable and dangerous diseases.

307. *Public or church funerals forbidden—When.*—There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, or diphtheria within the limits of the city of Wilmington, and the family of the deceased, or those in charge, shall take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection. Where death has resulted from any disease which, in the opinion of the board of health, would menace and be dangerous to public health by a public burial thereof, proper and reasonable precautions may be required and enforced by such board to prevent exposure to contagion or infection therefrom.

308. *Disinfection of rooms, etc.*—Where communicable diseases have existed required before using—Penalty for failure.—No inn keeper, hotel proprietor or manager, or other person shall rent out, hire or let, or permit to be occupied any house, apartment, or room in any house, apartment, or building in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room, rooms, or house, and premises therewith connected, have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health of the city in accordance with the rules and regulations governing quarantine and disinfection as prescribed by the State board of health. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense.

309. *Disinfection of clothing, bed clothing, etc.*—The clothing, bed clothing, and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to public health, and the articles which they have used and the rooms which they have occupied during such sickness, shall be disinfected under the supervision of the board of health, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing quarantine and disinfection as prescribed by the State board of health.

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315. *Undertakers, etc., to adopt precautions prescribed by board of health to prevent spread of disease.*—Every person undertaking preparation for the burial of a dead body, where death has resulted from a communicable disease, dangerous to health, shall, in order to prevent spread of such disease, adopt such precautions as are or may be prescribed by the State board of health and the board of health of the city.

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RULE 50. *Reporting epidemic diseases, etc.*—Patrolmen will be vigilant to discern, while on their respective beats, all cases of malignant, infectious, or epidemic diseases, and report the same promptly to their commanding officer.

Rabies—Muzzling of Dogs—Killing Unmuzzled Dogs, When Authorized. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

10. *Police to execute dog ordinances—Dogs with hydrophobia and dogs biting persons on streets may be killed.*—It shall be the duty of the chief of police and of every policeman to faithfully execute the provisions of ordinances in reference to dogs; they shall find out all unlicensed dogs, and the names of the owners or keepers thereof who violate any of the provisions of such ordinances; and they are hereby directed and authorized to kill, by shooting or otherwise, any and all dogs declared liable to be killed by ordinance.

All dogs affected with hydrophobia shall be killed, and any dog attacking and biting or otherwise injuring a person within the city while on the streets or on any lot other than that of the owner or keeper of such dog may be killed. The chief of police or any member or members of the police force are empowered to follow and enter any lot or inclosure within the city or its territorial jurisdiction in quest of any animal affected with hydrophobia.

11. *Dogs to be confined or muzzled—Mayor's proclamation where danger from hydrophobia apprehended.*—Whenever in the opinion of the mayor there is reason to apprehend danger of the existence or spread of hydrophobia in the city, it shall be his duty and he is empowered to issue a proclamation, to be published at least once in the newspapers of the city, notifying the public of any such danger or apprehended danger, and requiring all owners and keepers of dogs to confine or muzzle such animals for a reasonable time. And every dog, upon such publication and during the time prescribed, found running at large without a good and sufficient muzzle may be summarily destroyed.

Board of Health; Organization and Duties—Health Officer; Appointment and Duties—Health Districts—Sanitary Police. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

260. *Board of health—Election—Duties.*—The mayor, the city engineer, two licensed physicians of the city in good standing, and a resident layman who is not a member of the council, shall constitute a board of health for the city of Wilmington. Members of the board, save as otherwise provided, shall be elected biennially by the council and shall hold office, unless sooner removed, until their successors are duly elected. In the event of any vacancy, not otherwise specially provided for, the said board may fill such vacancy subject to the approval thereof by the council. It shall be the duty of the board of health to faithfully supervise the health interests of the city; to assist and advise the council in the determination of proper and adequate measures to be adopted for the preservation of the public health—to supervise and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious, contagious, or epidemic diseases into the city—and in general to supervise the execution of laws of the State and ordinances of the city relating to or affecting the public health interests of the city. The board of health shall have power to make rules and regulations deemed necessary for the preservation and promotion of the public health and the collection and registration of vital statistics, not otherwise provided for, subject to ratification thereof by the council.

261. *Mayor chairman of board of health—Meetings—Notice of quarantine and release to bear mayor's signature.*—The mayor shall be chairman of the board of health. All notices of quarantine and release must bear his signature. He shall convene the board of health in regular session on the second Monday in each month and shall have power to call special meetings whenever in his judgment, or in the judgment of the city superintendent of health, the interests of public health require it.

262. *City superintendent of health—Qualifications—Election.*—The council shall annually appoint a superintendent of health for the city of Wilmington, who shall be the municipal health officer of the city. He shall be a licensed physician and a graduate of some school of medicine in good standing. He shall receive such salary as the council may annually fix and shall give such time to his duties as the council may require or as may be necessary for the performance of his public duties.

263. *City superintendent of health, executive officer of city board of health—Recommendations by—Powers and duties.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health of the city, in cases arising under section 264, to make such recommendations to the council for the promotion and preservation of the health interests of the city as in his judgment may be necessary. He shall be the executive officer of the board of health and he shall perform for the city of Wilmington the duties prescribed for county superintendents of health as set forth in an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 7th day of March, 1911, and by such other laws of the State as are not inconsistent herewith. He shall further perform such duties and be invested with such authority as may be imposed by statute on the municipal health officer or may be imposed or required by ordinance, including the collection of vital statistics. He shall be and he is herewith designated as the local registrar of deaths in accordance with chapter 722, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1909, as amended by the Public Laws of 1911. He shall duly notify the secretary of the State board of health of his election and shall make reports and answer such inquiries concerning the sanitary condition of the city, diseases prevalent, vital statistics, etc., as may be required by the State or local boards of healths or be provided for by law.

264. *City superintendent of health is ex officio secretary of city board of health—Independent duties.*—The superintendent of health for the city of Wilmington shall be ex officio secretary of the board of health of the city, and as such he shall attend its meetings and keep a full and accurate record of its proceedings. He shall report to the council all recommendations adopted or passed by the said board of health which may require ratification by the council, noting and reporting changes desired or relief

or amendments sought. In cases of emergency or where the preservation of the public health requires immediate or prompt action and in departmental work it shall be his duty to suggest to the council needed regulations. He shall file and keep, for reference, all reports, complaints, or other papers relating to the business of the said board of health or of his own office. He shall keep his office in the city hall; keep in a book provided for the purpose a full record of all vital statistics; make or cause to be made a preliminary examination into all complaints; keep a record of all violations of ordinances, regulations, or rules reported by health officers, sanitary police, or other health inspectors, and cause prompt notice to be sent to the party offending, or to the owner, agent, or occupant of any premises reported, unless otherwise provided for by law; he shall have power to require the police to observe and report to him the sanitary conditions of all parts of the city.

265. *Assistant superintendent of health provided for—Duties, etc.—Suspension.*—The council shall, annually, unless it deems such unnecessary or inadvisable, appoint some licensed physician who shall be known and designated as the assistant superintendent of health. He shall perform such duties as may be specially provided for such office by ordinance and such as may be required of him by the superintendent of health of the city. Where the duties of quarantine officer are assigned him, he shall be clothed with all necessary authority therefor. He shall be a graduate of some school of medicine in good standing and shall be paid such salary as may be annually fixed by the council. For any delinquency on his part, he may be suspended by the superintendent of health of the city until action is taken by the council, to whom such suspension shall be promptly reported. The assistant superintendent of health shall be required to give his entire time to the duties of his office, if deemed necessary.

266. *Health districts—Dividing city into—Assignments thereto.*—The city shall, annually, be divided by the superintendent of health into such health districts as may be deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the council, and there shall be assigned to each district one of the health officers or sanitary police appointed by the council, provided the said superintendent of health shall have the power and authority to transfer from one district to another any such health officer or sanitary police officer so appointed by the council as in his judgment may seem best.

267. *Health officers or sanitary police—Duties—Authority—Term of office—Removal, etc.*—The health officers or sanitary police, hereinbefore referred to, shall be organized, as the council may from time to time provide, and shall or may consist of a chief and such subordinates as the council shall provide. Such health officers or sanitary police shall be under the immediate supervision of the city superintendent of health and subject to such duties as he may assign them. They shall have the same power and be vested with the same authority as the police of the city in enforcing all regulations affecting unsanitary conditions within the city and regulations in reference to and affecting the public health. They shall, as often as shall be necessary, and not less than once a week, or as directed by the superintendent of health of the city, visit and inspect the conditions of the districts severally assigned them, and shall, severally, make and note and report in writing to the said superintendent of health the condition of their several districts, and any and all violations of health or sanitary laws, orders, rules, and regulations thereon made or ratified by the council, and they shall serve such legal notices and perform such other duties as the council may direct or provide therefor or as may be required by law. Their term of office shall be subject to the will of the council and they shall receive such compensation as the council may from time to time provide. For misconduct or failure to perform duty, disobedience of orders, or where the good of the service requires it, they may severally be peremptorily suspended or discharged by the city superintendent of health, subject to approval thereof by the councilman of public safety.

268. *Superintendent of health to make monthly report of mortality, etc.*—The city superintendent of health shall furnish each month to the board of health of the city and to the council a report of the mortality in the city and the condition of the public health during the preceding month, with such recommendations and suggestions as he may deem necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the council from calling for such reports or additional reports at such time and as frequently as they require them.

Foodstuffs; Production, Care, and Sale—Hotels, Restaurants, Markets, Etc.; License Required. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

191. *Places and vehicles of conveyance to be kept clean, etc.*—Every person, firm, or corporation keeping, maintaining, or being in charge of any factory, public or private market, stall, stand, shop, store, warehouse, cold storage, cart, wagon, or other vehicle in or from which any meat, meat products, fish, oysters or other sea food, game, fowl, fruit, berries, vegetables, bread or bakery products, ice cream, soft drinks, candies, or other articles or substances, intended for human consumption, are manufactured, held, kept, stored, exposed, or offered for sale or distribution, shall keep the same in a clean, pure, and wholesome condition.

192. *Foodstuffs to be protected from dogs.*—All such meat, meat products, fish and other sea food, vegetables, berries, fruit, and other articles or substances of food or drink, mentioned or referred to in section 191, stored, kept, or exposed for sale within the city, shall be kept not less than 2 feet above the floor of the building, shop, or place where they are so exposed, unless such articles or substances are covered, cased, or stored so as to be inaccessible to the excretions of dogs.

193. *Screening from flies and insects.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall at any time within the period beginning the 1st day of April and ending the 1st day of November in any year, place, keep or expose, offer or prepare for sale, or sell, or store pending sale any article or substance of human food or drink in any building, premises, or place in the city where such article or substance is not, at such times, so screened as to prevent flying insects from having access to such article or substance. And no person, firm, or corporation shall, at any time, within such period of any year, bring into the city for sale or carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed upon, along, or over any street, alley, or way in the city any article or substance for human food or drink, for the purpose of offering or exposing for sale or storing for sale or which is at such time in course of delivery after sale, unless such article or substance of food or drink, at such times, be covered, screened, or otherwise protected in such manner as not to be accessible to flying insects: *Provided, however*, That no provision of this section shall apply to or affect any article or substance of human food or drink which shall, at such times, be in unbroken packages or containers tightly closed: *Provided further*, That the following foodstuffs shall not be deemed subject to contamination from flying insects and shall not be required to be screened, to wit, watermelons and other melons, oranges, lemons, and bananas, where unsliced or unpeeled, and potatoes, cabbages, collards, carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, squash, and pumpkins.

194. *Screened doors and windows—In dining rooms, etc., of hotels, etc.*—The dining rooms of all public eating houses, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, lunch rooms, and the kitchens thereof; all bakeries, confectioneries, candy factories, ice-cream factories and parlors, soft-drink stands, places using soda fountains, delicatessens, meat markets, and places where milk is bottled or exposed for sale shall, during the season prescribed in section 193, have all windows, doors, and openings therein properly screened so as to exclude flies from such places.

195. *Unlawful to sell or have in possession for sale diseased, tainted, and unwholesome meat—Right to seize.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring into the city of Wilmington for sale or to sell or have in possession for sale therein for

human food any diseased, tainted, or unwholesome meat of any kind. And all police and health officers of the city are empowered and commanded to seize all such food supplies, where the same are found or appear to be diseased or the odors of putrefaction plainly exist therein or when the same are kept in unclean, bad-smelling refrigerators or in unclean or bad-smelling storage rooms or places; or whenever or wherever it is found or appears that the carcass, part, or parts of any animals is of an animal which has been slaughtered, prepared, or kept under any one or more of the following insanitary conditions:

- (a) In a slaughterhouse dilapidated and in a state of decay;
- (b) Where the drainage of the slaughterhouse or slaughterhouse yard is not efficient;
- (c) Where maggots, or filthy pools, or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhouse yard or under the slaughterhouse;
- (d) Where the water supply is not pure and unpolluted;
- (e) If hogs are kept in the slaughterhouse yard or fed therein on animal offal.

And such articles, so seized, shall be delivered forthwith to and before the recorder or some justice of the peace, together with all information obtained.

196. *Rotten, nauseous, or unwholesome food supplies—Unlawful to have for sale.*—No rotten, fermented, diseased, nauseous, unsound, stale, or unwholesome fish, oysters, or other sea food, vegetables, berries, melons, fruit, or other articles of food or drink shall be brought into the city for sale or distribution as human food or drink, nor shall any such articles or substances be sold, exposed, prepared, or offered for sale, within the city, in or from any cart, vehicle, or boat, market, stall, stand, shop, warehouse, cold storage, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch room, or other place of business therein, or be carried for sale or for delivery after sale over and upon any of the streets, alleys, or public places of the city.

197. *Destruction of rotten, nauseous, and unwholesome food supplies.*—Whenever any health officer or agent of the board of health of the city shall find in or upon any of the places or vehicles referred to in section 196, any rotten, diseased, nauseous, or unwholesome food stuff, substance, or article intended for human food or drink, it shall be the duty of such officer or agent to notify the owner, manager, or person in charge of such article, place, or vehicle to remove such foodstuff or articles to a place designated, or some proper place, and destroy the same, or such officer or agent of the board of health may seize such foodstuff or article and destroy it.

198. *Cleanliness required in and around places serving or preparing food or drink for sale—Persons with communicable disease prohibited working therein.*—No person, firm, or corporation owning, managing, or in charge of any restaurant, hotel, boarding house, lunch room, ice-cream parlor, soft-drink stand, or other place where food or drink, for human consumption, is sold, served, or prepared shall keep or permit such place to be kept in a filthy or unsanitary condition. No person suffering from tuberculosis, any venereal, or other communicable disease shall be employed in or about such places in any position which will bring him or her in contact with such food or drink.

199. *Food not to be prepared or kept in room with toilet—Ventilation required where toilet room connects.*—No meats, meat products, fish, or other sea food, bakery products, soft drinks, ice cream, milk or milk products, candy, fruit, confectionery, vegetables, or other foodstuffs shall be prepared for sale, kept, exposed for sale, or sold in any room in which a toilet is located, or in any room opening directly into a toilet room unless there is adequate outside ventilation to such toilet room.

200. *Health officers to make frequent inspections of places handling foodstuffs, etc.—Notice of unsanitary condition—Refusal to comply with notice a violation of ordinance.*—It shall be the duty of health officers of the city and agents of the city board of health to visit, at frequent intervals, each public and private market, stall, shop, stand, store, warehouse, cold storage, storehouse, canning factory, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch room, soft-drink stand, bakery, ice-cream factory, or parlor, or other place of business covered by this chapter, in the city of Wilmington, and to inspect each, and

also all wagons, carts, and other vehicles used therewith, or of vendors, or street hawkers in or about which any of the foodstuffs or articles embraced in this chapter are kept, made, held, prepared, or carried for sale or distribution. Reports of all such inspections shall be promptly made to the city superintendent of health. Notice shall be given where such premises, places, or vehicles are found to be in an unclean, unwholesome, or unsanitary condition, to remedy the same; and any person, firm, or corporation neglecting or refusing to put any such premises, place, or vehicle in a clean, wholesome, or proper sanitary condition within 24 hours from the time notice is given in writing by the city superintendent of health so to do shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

201. *License for hotels, restaurants, markets, etc.—Application therefor—Provisions of.*—That from and after the 1st day of June, 1912, every person, firm, or corporation engaging in the business of keeping, maintaining, conducting, or operating any store, shop, stand, meat market, butcher stall, or business in the city of Wilmington, for the retail of fish, game, poultry, or butcher's meat, or engaging in the business of keeping, maintaining, and conducting any hotel, restaurant, lunch room, or other public eating room, bakery, soft-drink stand, ice-cream factory or parlor, bottling works, or place from which milk is bottled or sold, shall first file with the city superintendent of health a written application to the council for a license, which application shall state the name of the applicant, his or their place of residence, and the character of business and location for which a license is desired. The said superintendent of health shall thereupon examine, or cause to be examined, the sanitary conditions of the place proposed to be licensed, and shall present such application to the council, together with a statement of the sanitary conditions of such place. Such license shall be issued by the city clerk and treasurer only when authorized and directed so to do by the council and upon payment of such license tax as may be provided therefor by ordinance. Each license so granted shall authorize the licensee named therein to carry on such business only at the place stated in such license, and each such licensee shall keep his license conspicuously posted in the place for which the same is issued. Any license issued hereunder may be revoked by the council upon satisfactory evidence that the holder thereof disregards the sanitary regulations of the city or persistently violates the law of the State in the maintenance of his place.

202. *Penalty for violation.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this chapter, save and except where the same is exclusively provided for by statute, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense. And where notice is given by the city superintendent of health to remedy unsanitary conditions, as provided in this chapter, and such notice is disregarded or neglected, after 24 hours from notice given, each day thereafter such unsanitary condition is willfully permitted to remain shall subject the offender to an additional penalty of \$5 per day.

* * * * *

354. *Butchers and assistants to be cleanly dressed, etc.*—Every butcher and his assistants shall be cleanly dressed, and shall, while attending in the market, wear a white apron; and every such person failing or neglecting to comply with this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each and every such offense.

* * * * *

357. *Cleaning and clearing of stands, etc.—Duties of lessees, occupants, etc.*—Every lessee or occupant of a market stall or stand shall keep his place thoroughly clean. Butchers shall cause their tables, meat blocks, and other fixtures to be thoroughly scraped and cleaned daily, upon the closing of market houses, and at such other times as the necessity therefor may arise in the opinion of (and when so directed by) the clerk of the market or any health officer. No market stall, stand, or place assigned or used in a market place shall be kept during market hours, or be left upon the closing of markets, or upon vacating any such place, on any day, other than in a cleanly and

slightly condition. Rubbish, filth, waste, scraps, and animal, fish, sea food, or vegetable offal, as the case may be, shall be collected, cared for, and removed by occupants from stands, places, or locations. Vehicles, provisions, and other foodstuffs or supplies remaining shall be removed from market places promptly upon the closing of market hours, or whenever, during any day, any position in a market place is vacated by any person.

358. *Receptacles for waste and decomposing matter.*—No person shall use any receptacle in any of the markets for water or for organic waste matter unless the same be of metal, and the latter be provided with a close-fitting cover. All waste matter shall be removed and deposited in receptacles, conveniently located for removal by city carts or for proper disposal, in places in public markets to be designated by the clerk of the market.

359. *Dogs not to be allowed in market buildings.*—Dogs shall not be allowed in the market buildings, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of every public market or the person in charge of any private market to drive or cause to be driven therefrom any dog or dogs entering. Every person bringing into or suffering a dog under his or her control or care to accompany him or her into a market house shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each and every such offense.

360. *Fresh meats to be sold only from markets—Proviso.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or expose or offer for sale any fresh meats of any kind within the city, except in or from the city markets, or such private markets or meat shops as may be designated or licensed by the council in accordance with ordinances: *Provided*, This shall not apply to wholesalers of meats who sell to licensed retailers within the city or who sell to occupants of the city markets: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to those who sell to common carriers nor to sales to persons, firms, or corporations outside of the city for use thereout, nor to nonresident producers bringing into the city their meats for sale in carts, wagons, or other vehicles or on their persons, who sell in quantities of not less than a quarter of a carcass, upon compliance with the provisions of this chapter, and other regulations applicable, made for the protection of food.

361. *All fresh meats to be inspected before selling, etc.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, expose for sale, or have in his or her or their possession with the intent to sell, for human food, any fresh meat, in the city of Wilmington, unless the same shall be inspected by the meat and milk inspector or deputy inspector of the city of Wilmington, and be stamped or tagged with approval by such officer, or unless such meat shall have been inspected by proper inspectors of the United States Government with their mark of approval stamped thereon.

362. *Place designated for inspections by meat and milk inspector—Inspections.*—All fresh meat of any kind, intended for human food, brought into the city for sale or held or to be exposed or offered for sale therein shall, unless elsewhere inspected and stamped by the meat and milk inspector, first be carried to the lower part of the Front Street Market, which is hereby set apart as a place for the inspection of meats, and shall there be inspected by the meat and milk inspector of the city before any such meat is sold, offered, or exposed for sale: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to such meat as may have been inspected by proper inspectors of the United States Government with their mark of approval stamped thereon.

363. *Term "fresh meat" defined.*—The term "fresh meat," as used in this chapter, shall be construed to include all slaughtered beef, pork, mutton, goat, venison, or other meat which has not been thoroughly dry salted, smoked, or cured: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent any person from selling wild game not expressly prohibited.

364. *Hawking on streets, etc.—Prohibited before 9 a. m.—Proviso.*—No fresh meat by quarters, or any fish, crabs, terrapins, turtles, oysters, or other sea food or garden truck or farm products shall be peddled, hawked, or sold or offered for sale in any

wagon, cart, vehicle, or by any street hawker, before 9 o'clock a. m. on any day on any of the streets of the city or within the city: *Provided*, This section shall not be construed to apply to sales made in and from wagons, carts, or vehicles or to hawkers, when located on the market places of the city and accessible to inspection, as permitted by this chapter. Nor shall the provisions hereof be construed to prohibit sales to duly licensed markets or places subject to food inspection: *Provided further*, This shall not apply to wagons, carts, or vehicles, or to hawkers, where such goods or supplies, being offered or exposed for sale, have been duly inspected and passed.

365. *Term "market place" defined.*—The term "market place" within the meaning of this ordinance shall be construed to mean such place or places on a public street or place that may by authority of the council be occupied or appropriated by any wagon or vehicle from which the sale or exchange of meat other than fresh meats, and fish, oysters, and other sea food, vegetables, produce, or other perishable stuff, as the case may be, may be made generally by any person, and to which buyers or dealers are generally invited to go for the purpose of making purchases, or making exchanges of such fish and other sea food, vegetables, produce, or other perishable stuff.

* * * * *

690. *Bread—Precautions in handling—Wrapping.*—All bread offered or intended for sale shall, upon sale, or when carried or handled for sale or for delivery in wagons, vehicles, or otherwise, be suitably wrapped in paraffin paper or other cleanly covering in such manner as to completely protect the bread from dirt and dust or from harmful contact in handling.

691. If any person, firm, or corporation shall make or procure for the purpose of sale, sell, offer or expose for sale, within the city of Wilmington, any bread which is not made of good and wholesome flour or meal; any bread which contains a deleterious substance or material; * * * contrary to the provisions of ordinance, such person, firm, or corporation shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

692. *Bread—Places selling and vehicles delivering—Subject to inspection by officers—Penalty for obstructing.*—Every bakery, bakeshop, store, or place, where bread is sold, and all wagons, carts, or other vehicles engaged in carrying around and delivering bread, shall be subject to inspection and examination by police and health officers of the city for the purpose of enforcing compliance with regulations; and any person willfully obstructing or interfering with any such officer while so discharging or attempting to discharge his duty shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

25. *Tuberculin test for certain cattle required.*—It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale, in the city of Wilmington, for breeding or dairy purposes, any cattle, unless every such animal be given the tuberculin test, or unless accompanied by a certificate from a qualified veterinary surgeon showing that every such animal has been tested for the same within six months prior to the date they are so sold or offered for sale. Cows kept, from which milk is sold within the city, shall be tuberculin tested at least once every two years.

26. *No fee charged for such test by dairy inspector.*—When the test required by the preceding section is made by the meat and milk inspector of the city, the charge to be made therefore shall cover the cost of making such test.

27. *Fine for violating section 25.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance requiring a tuberculin test for cattle, as hereinbefore provided, shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

* * * * *

130. *Permit required for dairy or dairy farm kept within the city limits or territorial jurisdiction—Revocation.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall, within the city of Wilming-

ton or its territorial jurisdiction, keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm without a permit so to do from the board of health of the city of Wilmington; application for such a permit shall be made in writing upon a form prescribed by said board of health. It shall be the duty of the board of health, upon receipt of such application in due form, to cause to be made an examination of the premises and equipment which are intended to be used in the maintenance of such dairy or dairy farm; if, after such examination, the premises and equipment are found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the ordinances of the city thereon, the said board of health shall issue a permit therefor: *Provided*, That any permit issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked at any time by the said board of health or the council upon satisfactory evidence that the holder or party operating thereunder is violating or refuses to observe any health or sanitary law or ordinance governing such business: *Provided, further*, That any permit issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by the said board of health, or be suspended by its designated agents, whenever the milk supply from such dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid or enteric fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, or other contagious diseases or insanitary conditions which render the distribution of its products especially dangerous to the public health.

131. *Permits required for milk brought into the city for sale or distribution locally—Conditions—Revocation.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall bring or send, into the city of Wilmington for sale, any milk or cream, without a permit to do so from the board of health of the city; applications for such permits shall be made, in writing, upon forms prescribed by said board of health, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description of the dairy or dairy farm, where such milk or cream is produced or to be produced or stored, as the said board of health, in the interest of public health, may require; and a sworn statement as to the physical condition of the cattle supplying such milk must be attached. Upon the filing of such application, detailed information, and certificate, it shall be the duty of the said board of health to examine the same, or cause such further examination to be made as may be deemed necessary. And if such board, after examination, is satisfied that such milk or cream will be brought into the city for sale without danger to the public health, the said board of health shall issue a permit so to do. All permits, issued under this section, are issued upon the express condition, whether recited or not in the application or permit, that the party or parties holding or operating under such permit or permits will bring into the city none but pure and unadulterated milk and cream; that in the management of said dairy or dairy farm, in the care of its herds, and in the handling, storing, and distribution of such milk supplies, the holder or party, operating under such permit, his employees and agents, will be governed by all regulations of the board of health of the city of Wilmington, duly authorized by the council, and all police regulations of the city thereon, not in conflict with State law; and that said dairy or dairy farm, the herds, and equipment shall be open to inspection at any time, without notice, by agents of said board of health: *Provided*, That any permit, issued under this section, may be revoked, at any time, by the board of health of the city or by the council, upon satisfactory evidence that the holder or party operating thereunder, his employees or agents, or any of them, persistently violate or refuse to observe any health or sanitary law or ordinance made for the protection of health governing such business: *Provided further*, That any permit issued under this section may be suspended or revoked at any time by the said board of health or be suspended by its designated agents, whenever the milk supply from any such dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection from Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid or enteric fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, or other contagious diseases or dangerous surroundings which render the distribution of its milk supply especially dangerous to the public health.

132. *Suspensions of permits by agents—Report—Notice thereof.*—Whenever any permit issued under either of the two preceding sections has been suspended by an agent of the board of health, other than the city superintendent of health, such suspension, with the reasons therefor, shall within 12 hours thereof be reported to the secretary of the said board of health, for approval, and if approved, notice in writing shall be given such party or parties operating under such permit, so suspended temporarily, within 24 hours of the period, reasons and conditions of such suspension.

133. *Unlawful to sell without permit or where permit suspended or revoked—Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation selling or delivering for sale, in the city, milk or cream, without a permit or during the suspension of a permit or after the revocation of a permit, as hereinbefore provided, shall for each and every such offense be subject to a penalty of \$20. And each day any of the provisions of this section are violated shall constitute a distinct and separate offense.

134. *Persons infected or exposed to infection prohibited around dairy.*—No person suffering from, or who has knowingly, within a period specified by the board of health of the city, been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, smallpox, cholera, anthrax, membranous croup, typhus, typhoid, or enteric fever, tuberculosis, or any other dangerous or loathsome, contagious, or infectious disease, shall work or assist in or about any dairy or dairy farm; and no proprietor, manager, or person in charge of any dairy or dairy farm or place where milk is handled for sale or consumption, shall knowingly permit any person suffering or exposed, as aforesaid, to work or assist in or about said dairy or dairy farm or place.

135. *Infectious or contagious diseases to be reported to city superintendent of health.*—If at any time there shall occur, among the persons engaged in the production or handling of milk or cream, intended for sale in the city of Wilmington, or in the house of any person so engaged, any of the infectious or contagious diseases, heretofore specified or referred to, the owner, tenant, or person in charge of such dairy farm, dairy, or place where such milk is kept or handled shall immediately notify the health department of the city thereof.

136. *Grocers and others selling milk from dairies to keep name of dairyman posted.*—All grocers, bakers, and other persons, within the city having or offering for sale milk, shall at all times keep the name of the dairyman from whom the milk on sale shall have been obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be exposed or kept for sale.

137. *Milk, butter, and cheese of certain kind—Sale of, prohibited.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale, in the city of Wilmington, any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that are fed on swill, garbage, or like substances, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

138. *Standard of fluids and solids in milk.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall offer or have for sale, within the city of Wilmington, any milk containing more than 88 per cent of watery fluid and less than 12 per cent of total milk solids, of which at least 3½ per cent shall be of butter fat.

139. *Minimum of milk solids allowed.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, exchange, or deliver or have in his, her, or its custody or possession, with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, within the city of Wilmington, skimmed milk containing less than 9.3 per cent of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

140. *Skimmed milk to be so labeled—Condensed skimmed milk.*—No dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, within the city of Wilmington, milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center and upon the outside of every vessel, can, bottle, or package thereof, from or in which such milk is sold, the words "Skimmed milk" are

distinctly marked in letters not less than 1 inch in length. Condensed skim milk shall not be sold or offered for sale within the city in quantity or in containers of less than 1 gallon.

141. *Certain milk declared unwholesome.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale, within the city of Wilmington, milk taken from any cow less than 15 days before or 10 days after parturition, or from any cow which is known to be suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome.

142. *Regulations as to drainage, ventilation, etc., made and enforced by city board of health under direction of council.*—It shall be the duty of the board of health of the city of Wilmington, under the direction of the council, to make and enforce regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all dairies and dairy farms within the city of Wilmington, not otherwise provided for by ordinance; to secure the isolation of cattle suffering from any contagious disease, and to supervise the carrying into effect of the provisions of this ordinance.

143. *Health officers are agents—May enter dairies for inspection.*—All health officers of the city of Wilmington are hereby designated as agents of the city board of health, and shall have the right to enter, without previous notice, for the purpose of inspection, any dairy or dairy farm or place, from which milk or milk products are offered for sale within the city of Wilmington.

144. *Analyzing samples of milk.*—That in all cases of sampling in the city of Wilmington milk taken for analysis shall be taken, examined, and analyzed in the presence of at least two witnesses, one of whom may be the owner of the milk or his agent; and in all cases such sampling shall be made according to the Babcock method, to wit, dumping the milk from one can to another not less than twice before sampling.

145. *Sanitary covered milk pails required.*—It shall be the duty of all persons, firms, and corporations offering milk for sale within the city to supply, use, or cause to be used covered milking pails while milking the cows from which such milk is taken.

146. *Penalty for violation.*—Any person, firm, or corporation failing to comply with or violating any provision of the above ordinance, except where a penalty is otherwise especially provided in any section, shall be subject for each and every such offense to a penalty of \$20.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Adopted by the board of health to be used in connection with the above ordinance and approved and ratified by the council of the city of Wilmington.

146a. (1) *Buildings or spaces used for dairy purposes must be well lighted—Construction.*—No building or space shall be used for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, and if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, it must be properly concreted, guttered, and drained.

(2) *Prohibited places for dairies.*—No dairy shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, washroom, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and milk products, both in process of handling and storing the same, from all probable sources of contamination either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances, or from anything liable to alter or affect injuriously and unnecessarily the quality of such milk or milk products.

(3) *Receptacles for handling milk—To be kept clean and wholesome—Number and material.*—Every person, firm, or corporation maintaining a dairy or handling milk for sale shall provide for the use thereof and shall use a sufficient number of receptacles made of nonabsorbent material for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk,

and shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times; and having delivered any such receptacle to a consumer shall not again use the same for the reception, storage or delivery of milk or cream in any form until it has been, to his or their personal knowledge, properly cleaned and sterilized with live steam or boiling water after such use.

(4) *Suitable water supply required.*—Every person, firm, or corporation maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and suitable water, sufficient for the proper washing of all cans, bottles, and appliances.

(5) *Dairy and appurtenances to be kept clean.*—Every person, firm, or corporation maintaining a dairy shall keep the same and all appurtenances thereto clean and wholesome at all times, and shall change the water in the coolers at least once each day.

(6) *Construction of dairies.*—No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed, or which is not provided with stalls, or with proper stanchions for anchoring the cows, so arranged as to allow not less than 3½ feet width of space for each milch cow or which is not provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner, or which contains less than 800 cubic feet clean air space for each cow.

(7) *Prohibited environments for dairy cows.*—No room shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which contains any water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, or manure pit; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, goat, or other animal be kept in any room used therefor.

(8) *Proper drinking receptacles and water supply provided for.*—Every person, firm, or corporation using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall, when so directed by the health officer, erect and maintain in the stables, stall, shed, or yard connected therewith one or more proper receptacles for drinking water for such cows, and shall keep the same supplied with clean, fresh water and none other.

(9) *Premises and buildings of dairies to be kept clean and in repair.*—Every person, firm, or corporation using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall keep the entire premises clean and in good repair and the buildings well painted or white-washed.

(10) *Removal and disposal of dung.*—Every person, firm, or corporation using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes, not otherwise covered by ordinance, shall cause the dung to be removed from the stables at least twice daily, and always one hour preceding every milking of the cow or cows, and shall not allow an accumulation of dung in the building occupied by the cow, but shall, whenever in the opinion of the city superintendent of health it is required by local conditions and surroundings, provide temporary storage for the same and for the refuse in a separate place, which shall be covered, and which, unless otherwise provided for by law, when so ordered by the city superintendent of health, shall be a water-tight receptacle and fly proof.

(11) *Enclosures in certain localities graded and drained.*—Every person, firm, or corporation keeping cows for dairy purposes, under conditions not prohibited by ordinance, within the city of Wilmington or its jurisdiction, if in the opinion of the city superintendent of health public health conditions require it, shall cause the inclosure in which such cows are kept to be graded and drained, so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water. Garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substances shall not be permitted to remain in such inclosure, nor shall any open drain run through it.

(12) *Milch cows to be kept clean and wholesome and properly fed and watered.*—Every person, firm, or corporation keeping cows for dairy purposes or for the production of milk for sale shall cause such animals, and each of them, to be kept clean and wholesome at all times, and shall cause the teats and, if necessary, the udder, to be carefully

cleaned by brushing, washing, or wiping before milking, and shall cause each such cow to be properly fed and watered.

(13) *Storage of milk in room used for stabling animals prohibited.*—Receptacles used for milk shall at all times be kept clean and wholesome, and at milking times each receptacle used for such purpose, as soon as filled, shall be removed from the stable or room in which the cow or cows are kept; nor shall any milk or cream be stored or kept within any room used for stabling cows or other domestic animals.

(14) *Health officer to be notified of contagious or infectious disease among cows.*—It shall be the duty of every person, having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept within the city, or from which milk or milk products are sold, delivered, or consumed in the city, to notify the city superintendent of health of the city of Wilmington of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows, by letter delivered or mailed, within 24 hours of the discovery of such disease, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows so diseased, or which may be reasonably believed to be diseased or infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed in writing, by said health officer.

(15) *Milkers and handlers of milk to maintain strict cleanliness.*—Milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream shall maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons while milking or while handling such milk. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation holding a permit to maintain a dairy or dairy farm, or to sell milk or cream, to enforce this regulation in reference to such persons as may assist them in the work or maintenance thereof.

147. *Penalty for violation of provisions of 146a.*—Any person, firm, or corporation failing to comply with or violating any of the foregoing regulations embraced in any section of 146a above, shall be subject to a penalty of \$20 for each and every such offense, and where the condition or neglect provided against shall continue from day to day or from time to time, each such day or time shall be considered a separate offense.

PROVIDING FOR A MEAT AND MILK INSPECTOR.

148. *Milk inspector to be appointed.*—The council shall annually appoint a meat and milk inspector, who shall be a person skilled in the examination of meats, cattle, and milk, and such inspector shall be paid such salary as may be provided by the council.

149. *Duties of inspector.*—It shall be the duty of the meat and milk inspector to inspect the dairies within the city of Wilmington and its jurisdiction, to examine their herds, and to inspect the milk that is offered for sale in the city of Wilmington; to examine meats sold or offered for sale in the city, and to perform such further duties as the health department, the council, or the mayor may require in carrying out the provisions of any ordinance relating to dairies, the sale of milk, or the examination of meats or cattle.

Stables, Construction and Care—Manure, Care and Disposal. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

28. *No cow to be kept within 50 feet of dwelling.*—It shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any cow on any lot or within any pen or stable in the city of Wilmington within a radius of 50 feet of any dwelling house therein.

29. *Limits for one cow.*—That it shall be unlawful to keep more than one cow on any lot or premises within the following defined limits of the city of Wilmington, to wit, within that portion bounded on the west by the Cape Fear River, on the south by the south side of Castle Street, on the east by the east side of Tenth Street, and on the north by the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

30. *Stable requirements.*—Every person, firm, or corporation keeping a cow within the limits described in section 29 hereof shall have and maintain a stable wherein such cow shall be kept. Such stable shall have a cement floor and gutter, and be equipped with a brick pit, cement lined, or a concrete pit, tightly covered and fly proof, in which droppings must be placed daily.

31. *Keeping stables sanitary.*—That all stables and premises, herein provided for, shall be kept clean, and shall be disinfected and attended to in such manner and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, from time to time, by ordinance, under direction of the city superintendent of health or the board of health.

32. *Penalty for violation.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty to \$10 for each and every such offense, and each day the provisions of this ordinance, or any of them, are uncomplished with shall constitute a separate offense.

33. *Floor requirements—Fly-proof bins—Removing contents.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have, keep, or maintain any stable used for horse or mule in the corporate limits of the city, unless the same shall be provided with a water-tight wood, brick, cement, or tamped clay floor, and be properly drained. Every such stable shall be cleaned daily and shall be provided with a fly-proof covered bin (tongue and groove flooring, or other solid material, to be used for both bin and cover), in which the manure and litter shall be placed daily. Said bin to be emptied and contents removed from city limits at least twice each month.

34. *Violation—Fine.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of section 33 of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense; and each day this ordinance, or any provision of it, is uncomplished with shall constitute a separate offense.

Nuisances. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

272. *Nuisances—Declaration of—Expense of abatement.*—Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever renders the air, or food, or water, or other drink, unwholesome; whatever building, erection, structure or part or cellar thereof is overcrowded or not provided with adequate means of ingress or egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, drained, cleaned, or lighted; all ponds of stagnant water, all cellars and foundations of houses whose bottoms contain stagnant and putrid water; all dead and putrefied animals lying about the docks, streets, lanes, alleys, vacant lots, or yards; all privies, without proper receptacles thereunder for collecting deposits, or which are unscreened against flies, or which are maintained in violation of health measures; all slaughterhouses; all docks whose bottoms are alternately wet and dry by the ebbing and flowing of the tide; all accumulations of vegetable and animal substances undergoing putrefactive fermentation; all pigpens, cow stables, and horse stables, except as otherwise provided by ordinance, are declared to be nuisances in the city; and every person, firm, or corporation aiding in creating or contributing to the same or who support, continue or retain any of the same, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy therefor.

273. *Depositing and burying of injurious, putrid, or offensive matter in city prohibited—Penalty.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to place, pour, throw, deposit, or convey by drain or gutter, into or upon any street, alley, wharf, or other public place, or into or upon any yard or premises, or to bury beneath the surface of the soil, within the limits of the city, any dead animal, carcass, human body, or part thereof, carrion, offal, human excrement, filth, manure, putrid or decaying animal matter or other substance or matter offensive to the smell or injurious to health: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the proper burial of dead persons in Oakdale, Bellevue, or Pine Forest cemeteries. Any person violating any provision of this section, and every person, firm, or corporation inducing, causing, suffering, or otherwise aiding or abetting any such violation shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

* * * * *

291. *Manufactories or places generating deleterious odors, gas, smoke, etc.—Permission of board of health to maintain, etc.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall erect or main-

tain, within the limits of the city, any manufactory or place of business deemed dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposits, or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, refineries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, gas, etc., without the permission of the board of health; and all such establishments wherever located shall be kept clean and wholesome at all times so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health.

* * * * *

324. *Washing and cleaning of vehicles and animals in street prohibited—Penalty.*—Vehicles, horses, or other animals shall not be cleaned or washed in the streets or public places of the city. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each and every such offense.

Garbage and Refuse; Care and Disposal—Removal of Night Soil. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

274. *Swill, slops, etc.—Care, disposal and removal of.*—No house refuse, swill, slops, water that has been used for any purpose, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown from any window or be otherwise deposited on or in any lot, street, ditch, gutter, or other public place, within the city; and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar, or adjoining outbuilding or grounds for more than 24 hours. All slops or similar organic waste substance or organic kitchen refuse shall be kept in proper closed metal receptacles and so placed as to be accessible and easily handled and removed by carts of the city. All such slops or organic waste substances or kitchen refuse, when so placed in receptacles, awaiting removal, shall be drained of all water or liquid, and such water or liquid shall be placed in or disposed of through the sewer, or under such rules as may be provided therefor, in the interest of the public health, by the board of health or the superintendent of health of the city.

* * * * *

281. *Removal of night soil, slops, filth, etc.—By or under supervision of health department—Licensed scavengers and garbage collectors.*—It shall be the duty of the health department of the city to supervise the removal of excrement from all such privies and the removal of offensive slops, offal, organic waste matter and kitchen refuse from premises, and such department may, where necessary for the preservation of health, when approved by the council, maintain proper equipment therefor. No person, other than employees of the city engaged in such public work, shall remove, cart, or carry, through any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the city, the contents of any privy or any offensive organic waste matter or kitchen refuse, from any of the dwellings, houses, buildings, grounds, or other places in the city, in any cart, wagon, truck, handcart, or other vehicle, unless such person so removing, together with the cart or vehicle, shall be duly licensed for that employment and purpose. All vehicles and vessels used therefor, shall be water-tight and so maintained as to prevent the escape of any of their contents, and all such vehicles and vessels used in carrying night soil or other waste or refuse matter, as herein prescribed, shall be provided with air-tight lids, or covers, which will (and shall be so used as to) prevent the escape of offensive odors therefrom.

282. *Licensed scavengers, etc.—License—Application therefor, etc.*—All persons, firms, or corporations intending or desiring to engage in the business of removing the contents of privies, or offensive organic waste matter or kitchen refuse from buildings, grounds, and premises within the city, shall first make written application to the council through the health department of the city, for license. It shall be the duty of the health department to make or cause to be made an examination of all vehicles and equipment to be used in such work, and to report its findings to the council,

with recommendations thereon, attached to such application. License shall be issued by the city clerk and treasurer, only when authorized by the council and upon payment of the sum herein provided, or such sum as may hereafter be provided, and upon such person, firm, or corporation giving bond to the city in the sum of \$500 for the faithful compliance with all health and sanitary rules and regulations in force, or which may hereafter be passed in the interest of public health, governing such employment. For each license issued hereunder, an annual license tax of \$50 shall be paid the city clerk and treasurer, payable quarterly in advance. Such licenses shall be for a year, unless sooner suspended or revoked; and all licenses issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked by the council, at any time, upon satisfactory evidence that any holder thereof, or any of his agents or employees, neglects or refuses to comply with any health or sanitary measure, rule, or regulation, duly provided for such employment or covered by ordinance.

283. *Licensed scavengers and slop collectors subject to orders of health department, etc.—Reports.*—Every person, firm, or corporation licensed to empty or remove the contents of privies or closets, or licensed to remove offensive organic waste matter or organic kitchen refuse, shall be subject to the orders of the health department of the city in all matters relating to the disposal of the contents of such privies, the cleaning, time, and manner of removing the contents of receptacles, and the place or places to which night soil or decaying or putrid and dangerous organic matter may be removed. Every scavenger, slop, or garbage collector, so licensed, shall make a daily report to the superintendent of health of the city, stating what premises (giving location) he or they have cleaned or caused to be cleaned for the period reported, or from what places garbage, etc., has been collected; giving in such report for whom the work was done or the service rendered.

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286. *Vehicles used for night soil or garbage not to stand in the streets—Specifications—Hours for scavenger service.*—No cart or other vehicle used for the purposes of carrying the offensive or noxious substances heretofore enumerated shall be allowed to stand unnecessarily upon the street, nor shall any unreasonable length of time be consumed in passing through the streets or in loading such carts or other vehicles, and all implements or equipment, used in connection therewith, shall be kept in unoffensive and sanitary condition. All matter falling from such vehicles shall be immediately returned to the same. No night soil shall be removed from receptacles nor shall any privy be cleaned or its contents be carried or conveyed by cart or other vehicle through any street, alley, or public place of the city, except during such hours as may, from time to time, be fixed therefor by the council.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of Hogs in City Prohibited—Disposal of Dead Bodies.
(Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

18. *Unlawful to keep in city limits.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep any hog, pig, or swine within any building, pen, or lot within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington.

19. *Penalty for violation.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each hog, pig, or animal so kept for each and every day the same shall be so kept within the corporate limits of the city.

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275. *Disposition of animal carcasses by private persons in city prohibited.*—No person, firm, or corporation, except as hereafter provided, shall remove, flay, steam render, or in any other manner dispose of the carcass of any dead animal which has been abandoned by its owner within the city or which has become a nuisance and is found lying upon any of the streets, alleys, or public places of the city or on private premises therein; and any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

276. *Notice of finding of carcasses must be given health department—Penalty.*—The owner or person having control of every dead horse, mule, ox, cow, goat, hog, sheep, dog, or other animal found dead within the city limits, and not slaughtered for food, and the owner or occupant of the lot or premises whereon such dead animal or carcass thereof may be found, shall give notice of the death of such animal or of the presence of such carcass on said lot or premises, specifying where possible the number of said lot or premises, or otherwise fixing its location, to the health department or health officer of the city immediately upon learning of the death of such animal or of its presence on said lot or premises. The owner or person having control of any such animal or the occupant of such lot or premises willfully failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

277. *Removal of dead animals only in compliance with health regulations—Bond for privilege—Penalty.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall remove the carcass of any animal mentioned or embraced in section 276 from the place where found, except in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed for the removal thereof by the council in the interest of public health, and any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense.

Privies—Care and Disposal of Contents—Connection with Sewers Required. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

278. *Privies in certain districts temporarily provided for—Construction—Maintenance—Deodorizing.*—Cesspools and sinks of any kind are hereby positively prohibited within the city limits. Surface closets are declared unlawful, and privies or closets, as hereafter provided for, may be maintained in sections of the city where and while the premises are not accessible to the sewer system owned or controlled by the city. It shall be the duty of all persons, firms, or corporations having, owning, or controlling privies or closets, not so accessible to and unconnected with a sewer system, to have and use at all times in connection therewith portable water-tight receptacles in which to receive and collect all excreta. All such privies or closets must be so constructed and equipped as to permit the proper and easy handling, placing, and removal of such receptacles and the contents thereof by scavengers. All such privies or closets shall be so equipped and maintained as to prevent all night soil and other closet matter from reaching the ground, and must at all times be so constructed and screened as to prevent the access of flies to all excreta therein. It shall be the duty of such parties aforesaid to cause the contents of such receptacles to be constantly deodorized. Approved receptacles will be furnished by the city at cost (where practicable) upon request.

279. *Permits for such privies—Inspection.*—Every person, firm, or corporation owning or maintaining, or who shall hereafter erect or cause to be erected, maintained, or cause to be maintained any privy or closet not connected with the sewer system, shall secure and hold therefor a permit from the health department. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health of the city to cause all such privies or closets in the city of Wilmington to be inspected at least once in every ten days, and he shall issue a permit to the person, firm, or corporation erecting, using, or maintaining any such privy or closet: *Provided*, The same is located, constructed, kept, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and is in a satisfactory sanitary condition. No such privy shall be located within 3 feet of any street or public alley. Any permit granted hereunder may be suspended or revoked by the said superintendent of health, or by the board of health, when, upon inspection, any such place is found to be located, constructed, or equipped in violation of this chapter, or when, after reasonable notice given to remedy conditions, any such place is found

to be in unsanitary condition, or is not maintained in strict compliance with this chapter.

280. *Health and sanitary officers to have access to all privies—Interfering with—Penalty.*—All privies or closets, as in the preceding sections provided for, shall be easy of access to the sanitary police, or other proper officers, and such police and officers shall have the right at any time to enter upon the premises where privies or closets are located, for the purposes of inspections or in the discharge of duty. Any person interfering with any such officer in the discharge of his duties, as herein provided, or maintaining any privy or closet contrary to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$20 for each and every such offense.

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284. *Privies to be cleaned.*—Each and every householder or owner shall have his or her privy cleaned at least once in every two weeks: *Provided, however,* That where a privy is used by a number sufficient to create a nuisance, when cleaned according to the foregoing, then it shall be cleaned sufficiently often to prevent its being a nuisance: *Provided further,* That the cleaning of any privy may be required as frequently as conditions of sanitation and health, upon investigation, are found by the superintendent of health or the board of health of the city to make such necessary.

285. *Privies—Fees for cleaning.*—For the cleaning of a receptacle not exceeding 16 inches in height and 15 inches in diameter of the pattern approved and adopted as standard by the city and readily adapted for handling night soil by specially constructed carts of the health department or licensed scavengers, a charge not exceeding 25 cents for each such receptacle or 40 cents for any two such receptacles in the same closet shall be paid for such service. Where standard receptacles as above prescribed are not in use, the health department or licensed scavenger may make such additional charge as may be necessary to cover any increased cost in such handling.

In case of any disagreement as to the charges between any householder or owner and scavenger, because of peculiar conditions existing, such charges will be fixed by the council. All receptacles removed from a privy shall be replaced by a similar receptacle thoroughly cleaned and disinfected or by an approved receptacle, furnished by the owner of such property, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected according to the directions of the health officer. All fees collected by the health department for scavenger service rendered shall be reported to and paid over promptly to the city clerk and treasurer and be held and used to defray the expense of disinfection and scavenging when done by the said department.

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287. *All privies, etc., shall connect with city sewer where accessible.*—That all owners of improved real estate in the city of Wilmington which shall be located upon or accessible to any street, square, public alley or way, along with the city sewer and water lines are laid or may hereafter be laid, and are ready for use, shall connect with said sewer lines all water-closets, bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, urinals, and privies, so that their contents may be made to empty into such sewer.

288. *Unlawful to build or maintain privy not properly connected with sewer when accessible.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to build, erect, construct, keep, or maintain, or cause to be built, constructed, kept, or maintained, any privy or closet, not properly connected with such sewer, on any lot or premises within the city limits abutting or accessible to any street, square, alley, or way along which the city maintains a sewer line and water main.

289. *Superintendent of health to notify owners to connect premises with sewer—When.*—That whenever any such line of sewer is acquired or laid along any street, square, alley, or way in the city of Wilmington, and notification is given by the council to the health department that the same is ready for use, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of health of the city to notify the owners or their agents and the occupants

of all houses, tenements, and other buildings situated on lots abutting upon or accessible to the street, square, alley, or way along which said sewer is laid to connect all closets, privies, sinks, bathtubs, lavatories, and urinals upon their respective lots with said sewer lines, so that the contents of the same may be made to empty into such sewer, within 30 days after date of service of such notice.

290. *Penalty for violations of sections 287 to 289.*—Any person, firm, or corporation willfully violating, refusing, or failing to comply with any of the provisions of sections 287 to 289, inclusive, or either or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each offense, and where any such violation is continuous each week thereof shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Buildings and Premises—Care of. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

292. *Standing water, etc.—Cellars and premises—Drainage or filling up—Requirements—Penalty.*—It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any building or premises to keep or permit thereon any standing water or matter or substance injurious to health, or offensively odoriferous. All cellars, excavations, or open spaces in which water at any time stagnates or rises, or which are damp and in which foul and unwholesome air is generated, and all premises whereon water shall pond, shall upon written notification by or through the superintendent of health of the city be provided with proper drainage by the owner thereof or be filled up with sand, gravel, or some imperishable material, but not in such manner as to obstruct proper drainage of water. Upon the establishment of grades by the city for a drainage system, it shall be the duty of all property owners to conform thereto and provide at their own expense a proper and adequate system over their respective premises so as to abate and prevent nuisances. That all property owners, when required so to do, shall provide underground drainage for water passing over the premises. Every person, firm, or corporation violating this section or failing to comply with any of its provisions, after written notification and requirement by or through the said superintendent of health, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense, and each day's continuance, after reasonable notice thereof, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

293. *Houses and cellars to be kept free from rubbish, filth, etc.—Unoccupied houses—Penalty.*—All occupants of houses, and if there be no occupants then the owners or agents thereof, shall cause all dirt, filth, and rubbish to be removed from such houses, and the cellars thereof, and the same shall be thoroughly cleaned whenever and as often as the superintendent of health of the city shall, in the interest of health, require and give notice thereof. Any occupant, and if there be no occupant, then any owner or agent, violating any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense; and each day's continuance, after notice, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

294. *Occupants or owners of stores and premises to remove filth therefrom—Penalty.*—All occupants (and if there be no occupant, then the owners or agents) of all stores, shops, warehouses, and other places within the city shall remove therefrom all fish, meat, hides, or other matter, rubbish, or material which may be putrid or offensive to the smell or foul or unwholesome or injurious to health, and shall ventilate such buildings or thoroughly clean such premises whenever notified and required by the superintendent of health of the city. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense, and each day's continuance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

295. *Unlawful to permit certain growing vegetation—Penalty.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep or maintain on his or their premises any growing vegetation of such a kind or nature as to be a menace to public health.

296. *Collection and care of filth, rubbish, etc.*—It shall be the duty of every owner of a lot who may reside thereon, and the duty of the owner of every vacant lot not having a known lessee or tenant residing thereon, and of every lessee or tenant or occupant of a lot or building, within the city, to cause said lots and stables, cow stables and out-houses thereon to be carefully swept, and all dirt, dung, soot, ashes, carrion, garbage, shreds or other filthy rubbish and all sweepings from buildings to be placed in barrels, boxes or other such suitable receptacles, or be otherwise collected as may be provided therefor by ordinance.

297. *Filthy stables, pens, etc.—Stabling animals in dwellings prohibited—Penalty.*—No person, firm, or corporation owning, occupying, or having the use of any stable, shed, pen, stall or other place, not otherwise expressly provided for by ordinance, where any animal or animals of any kind are kept, shall permit said premises to become or remain filthy or unwholesome. No animal shall be stabled in any dwelling; and any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense, and where such violation is continuous, each day, after notice from the superintendent of health to remedy, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

298. *Permit from board of health does not obviate payment of license tax—Permit to keep hides, filthy rags, etc.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall keep hides, dried or green, filthy rags, bones or guano, or anything else that may be a nuisance or detriment to the public health, within the city limits, unless a written permit to carry on said business is obtained from the board of health of the city. Nothing in this section or in any section of this chapter or in any ordinance requiring a permit from the board of health shall be construed to permit or authorize any business until such privilege or license tax as may have been duly imposed by ordinance for the carrying on or conducting of any such business shall have also been complied with.

299. *Health officers—Right to inspect, etc., all places in discharge of duties—Unlawful to oppose or obstruct.*—It shall be unlawful for the owner or occupant of any lot, premises, house, building, cellar, vault, inclosure, or place, or for any person therein, or any other person, to refuse or delay to open the same or prevent access thereto or to otherwise molest, obstruct, delay, or oppose any health officer—acting under orders from the superintendent of health of the city, or authorized by ordinance for such duty—in the discharge of any of his duties. Any person, firm, or corporation so offending, save as otherwise provided in any section, shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

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323. *Vacant houses to be barred against intruders, etc.—Penalty.*—That vacant houses, outhouses, and stables must be kept in a sanitary condition and barred against intruders by the owners thereof; and any such owner refusing, failing, or neglecting to comply with this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

323a. *No building to be let unless properly ventilated, cleaned, etc.*—That no owner, agent, or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let or hire out the same, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which or for anyone to dwell or lodge therein, except when said building or such parts thereof are lighted, ventilated, provided, and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which these ordinances or any law of the State provide, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. No building shall be leased, let, or rented which is equipped with plumbing condemned or dangerous to health. Nor shall any owner or lessee or person in control rent, let, hire out or allow any part of a building to be used as or for a place of sleeping the floor of which is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell, or exhalation prejudicial to health, or which is equipped with plumbing condemned as dangerous to health. Any violation of this section shall

be subject to a penalty of \$25, and where notice is given to remedy conditions or abate any act or condition herein declared unlawful, every day's continuance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Physicians, Midwives, and Undertakers—Registration. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

310. *Physicians, midwives, and undertakers to register.*—Every physician, every midwife, and every undertaker practicing their profession or doing business in the city of Wilmington shall, before engaging in business, register his or her name and address with the superintendent of health of the city.

Spitting—Prohibited In Public Places—Spittoons to be Furnished. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

320. *Spitting and spittoons—Regulation of in public places.*—Spitting is hereby prohibited either on the sidewalks or crosswalks of any public street, square, way, or park of the city; or upon the floor of any hall or office in any hotel, restaurant, apartment house, tenement or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or tenants thereof; or upon the floor, platform, steps, or stairs of any public building, hall, church, theater, railway station, store, factory, street car or other public conveyance within the city. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$1 for each and every such offense.

321. *When spittoons to be furnished—Cleaning and disinfecting—Penalty.*—Every person, firm, or corporation owning or having the management or control of any hall, apartment house, tenement or lodging house, or of any store, factory, theater, or other building or room, which is used in common by the public, shall provide sufficient and proper receptacles for spitting, and shall make provision for the cleaning and disinfecting of such receptacles once in every 24 hours, where the same are used. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of \$25 for every such offense.

Street Cars—Care of. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

322. *Street railway cars—Fumigating and cleaning, etc.—Penalty for failure to comply herewith.*—All companies or corporations operating street passenger railway cars in or through the city of Wilmington are hereby required to cause each car in regular use on any such street railway in the city to be kept thoroughly washed and cleaned; and when so directed by the board of health or the superintendent of health of the city, every such car shall be properly fumigated, so that dirt or causes of disease may be removed from the inside of such car or cars. Any company or corporation violating any provision of this section or refusing or neglecting to properly fumigate any car when so directed, as hereinabove required, shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

684. *Barber shops—Regulation of.*—(1) All places within the city used as barber shops, together with the furniture therein, shall be kept in a cleanly condition.

(2) Mugs, shaving brushes, scissors, and other tools and appliances shall be sterilized after use on each person, by immersion in boiling water or in alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength.

(3) A separate clean towel shall be used for each customer.

(4) The common use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

(5) No alum or other astringent shall be used in stick form; if used at all, it must be in powder form.

(6) Every barber shop shall be provided with an abundance of clean hot and cold water.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

685. *Barber shops—Open to inspection by health department.*—Every barber shop in the city of Wilmington shall be open at all reasonable times for inspection by agents of the board of health and officers of the health department.

Births and Deaths; Registration—Burial. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

311. *Births to be reported by physicians and midwives—Parent or next of kin to report where no attending physician or nurse.*—Every physician or midwife attending or assisting professionally at the birth of a child within the city shall, within 24 hours thereafter, report such birth to the superintendent of health of the city, giving all the information required by the blanks supplied by the health department for such purpose. In case there is no attending physician or midwife at such birth then it shall be the duty of the parents or parent to report such birth, and if there be no parent alive or capable of so reporting then the next of kin of such child, or other person present at its birth, shall report the same to the superintendent of health, with such other information as may be required and prescribed therefor.

312. *Physicians and coroner to report deaths—Where no physician or coroner—Who to report.*—It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the superintendent of health of the city the death of any person in the city whom he has attended in his last illness, and give such information as is required by ordinance or by statute, or both, on blanks furnished for that purpose; in case of inquest by coroner, he shall make such report; in case no physician has attended, those having charge of the remains shall make such report.

313. *Certificate of death required—Burial or transit permit issued thereon.*—Every undertaker or other person who may have charge of the removal, interment or other disposal of the body of any dead person shall procure a properly filled out certificate of death and its probable cause, in accordance with the standard form prescribed by the State board of health, and shall present the same to the superintendent of health of the city and obtain a burial or transit permit thereon before the time appointed for such funeral or removal; and no undertaker or other person shall remove any dead body within the city until such burial or transit permit shall have been procured.

314. *Certificate of death—Who may make.*—No other person than the superintendent of health, or a physician or surgeon who has a license to practice medicine from the Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina and a certificate of registration as provided by medical practice laws of North Carolina, shall give the certificate herein required to obtain the permit for burial or transfer of a dead body, under a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense: *Provided*, That under no circumstances shall the said superintendent of health sign the death certificates when there has been an attending physician.

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316. *Interment in cemeteries prohibited without proper permits—Monthly reports thereof required, etc.*—No superintendent, sexton, or person in charge of any of the cemeteries within the city shall permit interment therein unless every such dead body is accompanied by the burial permit issued by the superintendent of health of the city, as heretofore provided. The several cemetery companies within the city shall monthly, on the first of each month, furnish or exhibit to the said superintendent of health the original burial permits covering each and every burial or interment therein for the preceding calendar month.

317. *Time in which body may remain unburied, etc.*—No person shall allow the dead body of any human being within the city to remain unburied or properly disposed of for a longer time than four days; or where death has resulted from smallpox, diphtheria, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, bubonic plague, cholera, or leprosy, for a longer

time than 48 hours without a permit from the superintendent of health of the city: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the board of health, in extraordinary cases requiring prompt and effective action for the preservation of public health, from ordering and requiring proper disposal of the remains of any dead person within such time as the exigencies of each case may so require—and such authority and power in such cases is hereby expressly conferred upon the board of health of the city.

318. *General penalty clause.*—Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter, as hereinabove set out, or failing or refusing to abate any act condition, or thing declared to be a nuisance, after being notified to abate, remove, or discontinue the same, save and except when the same is exclusively provided for by statute or a specific penalty is hereinbefore prescribed in any section of this chapter, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense; and each day any such act, condition, or thing declared a nuisance shall be continued, after proper notice to discontinue, abate, or remove the same, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Samples of Medicine—Distribution Prohibited. (Ord. Feb. 28, 1913.)

319. *Medicine samples—Distribution of.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample package, parcel, box, or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medicinal character, or claiming to be a curative agency, by means of depositing or leaving the same in any hallway, private area or yard, or on any street, alley, or public place in the city. Any person violating any provision of this section, and every person, firm, or corporation causing or inducing the same, shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.